

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 AUGUST 1981

Iran

Khomeyni Speech--In a speech to representatives of various Islamic institutes, a recording of which was carried by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni asserted that people who fled Iran wearing disguises now want to rule the country. Khomeyni dismissed the expatriates' claim that they enjoy the support of the entire nation, asking rhetorically why they left if they had such support. He charged that there are now "four opium addicts and criminals" abroad who are planning to run the country. This will not happen, he asserted. He said the door for repentance is open, adding that if those who have gone abroad repent and return to Iran in order to serve, no one will bother them. Khomeyni charged that those who fled know that they cannot accomplish anything and are trying to save face.

Turning to domestic unrest, Khomeyni said a number of people have been misled by the expatriates' supporters and have engaged in "childish deeds" that should be stopped by the people. The nation must not sit by waiting for the government to do everything, he emphasized. Khomeyni said the people have a religious duty to pay attention to what their neighbors are doing and to report any suspicious activity to the local revolution committee or police station, adding that the government does not have the means to obtain information from all part of the country. He said that if everyone put his neighbors under surveillance, the nation's security problem would be solved.

French Nationals Depart--Paris radio reported that a group of 57 French nationals arrived in Paris from Tehran. A second group, including the French ambassador, is expected on 12 August, it said.

Executions, Arrests--Tehran radio reported that six people were executed at Evin Prison for complicity in an attempted coup and that four leftists and some "monarchists" were also executed for antigovernment activity. In a related report, AFP added that 12 leftists, mostly Mojahedin-e Khalq, were executed in Gilan and Mazandaran Provinces and that 19 common law prisoners were executed recently for morals offenses. According to Tehran radio, a number of leftists, including Mojahedin-e Khalq members, were arrested recently. Shiraz radio reported that two people associated with Bani-Sadr's defunct coordination bureaus were also given prison sentences. Tehran radio reported recent attacks against Islamic Revolution Guards Corps members in Lahijan, Mahabad and Qa'enshahr, while Shiraz radio said a guard corps member was attacked in that city.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iranian Armed Forces Joint Staff communique, broadcast by Tehran radio claimed that Iranian forces checked an Iraqi attack on the As-Sulaymaniyah-Darkhovin axis, killing or wounding approximately 300 Iraqi soldiers. The communique also said some of the Abadan oil installations were damaged by Iraqi artillery and heavy-weapon fire. An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique, carried by Voice of the Masses radio, claimed that Iraqi soldiers killed 287 Iranians during a 8-9 August raid on Iranian positions in the Abadan region.

Egyptian-U.S. Talks

Cairo radio reported that President Anwar as-Sadat returned to Alexandria following official visits to Great Britain and the United States. The radio quoted Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali as saying the visit to the United States had been completely successful. In an interview published in the 6 August edition of the London-based ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, Egyptian Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah said the Egyptian government hopes that As-Sadat's visit to the United States will lead to greater U.S. arms supplies to Egypt. He acknowledged that the United States has supplied Egypt with arms but said the supply has certainly not been as large as was requested.

Fahd Peace Plan

Jerusalem radio reported that Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich has said that the peace plan announced by Saudi Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz over the weekend represents a change in that it is the first time that Saudi Arabia has mentioned the State of Israel's right to exist. The radio added, however, that Ehrlich regards the plan as ultimately unworkable because it might bring about the annihilation of Israel. The radio also cited Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon as saying in a speech to the Knesset that Jordan is a Palestinian state and that Israel will not permit the creation of another Palestinian state in the West Bank.

Reporting on statements made prior to Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's departure from Damascus on 10 August, Damascus radio said that Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'f al-Kasm expressed his opinion on Fahd's proposals by saying he believes that all Arabs agree on the issues and that the question of Palestine is quite clear. According to the radio, he asserted that the Palestinian issue can be solved only by the return of the Palestinians to their land and by self-determination.

Lebanese Crisis

Beirut radio reported that Beirut and Tripoli were generally calm. The radio noted that the cease-fire in Tripoli continued to hold but also mentioned the occasional disruption of Beirut traffic as a result of intermittent gunfire in various parts of the city.

Syria

Damascus radio reported that Libya's Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud arrived for a 1-day visit to Syria. According to Damascus television, Jallud carried a message from Libyan leader Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The television noted that Jallud and Al-Asad held talks on bilateral relations and the Arab situation in general. Jallud's departure was later reported by Damascus radio.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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[DAILY TELEGRAPH 9 Aug]	

PALESTINIANS REACT TO PRINCE FAHD PROPOSALSAl-Wazir Reaction

JN081726 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Palestinian reactions to Prince Fahd's proposals are appearing. The first reaction comes from Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] and the second reaction comes from the PFLP.

Upon his arrival today in Kuwait from Damascus, Abu Jihad described Prince Fahd's proposals as being positive because, according to Abu Jihad, it is very important to hear a high-ranking Arab voice saying no to the U.S. Government and rejecting the U.S. course in the Middle East. In his statements yesterday, Prince Fahd called on Washington to recognize the PLO as a representative of the Palestinian people. Prince Fahd also said that one of the principles of a just and durable settlement is the recognition of the right of all states in the region to live in peace.

PFLP Criticism

JN081620 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Beirut--A spokesman for the PFLP has criticized the proposals presented yesterday by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd. The PFLP spokesman believes that these proposals represent a direct recognition of the Zionist entity and a call on the PLO to deviate from the revolution's basic course, as the spokesman put it.

PALESTINIAN GROUP CLAIMS VIENNA, ATHENS BOMBINGS

JN101731 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Beirut--The Palestinian resistance has claimed responsibility for two bomb attacks on the Zionist enemy's diplomatic missions in Athens and Vienna. In a statement distributed in Beirut, the Arab 15 May Organization for the liberation of Palestine has said that its fighters carried out the two operations last night against the Zionist embassy in Vienna and the premises of the Zionist diplomatic delegation in Athens. The same organization had claimed responsibility for a bomb attack on the Zionist airlines, El Al, office in Rome's Fiumicino Airport in which two persons were wounded.

PALESTINIAN BOMBING OPERATIONS IN ISRAEL REPORTED

NC091214 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland have carried out two new operations against the Zionist enemy's military targets. One of our groups planted a timebomb near a guard shack of the Zionist police forces at the entrance to the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem. The bomb was discovered yesterday afternoon while the security forces were combing the area. A senior Zionist explosives expert summoned to the site detonated the time bomb after failing to dismantle it. The resulting explosion destroyed the shack and damaged several vehicles nearby.

As usual, the enemy authorities surrounded the area and detained several Palestinians on the pretext of involvement in the operation. They also initiated a large-scale combing operations for fear that there were other unexploded bombs.

Moreover, last night a group of our revolutionaries planted a timebomb at the entrance of an office belonging to the Zionist security department in Neve Ya'akov, north of the occupied city of Jerusalem. The bomb was detonated the same night by a Zionist explosives expert soon after it was discovered.

However, material damage was caused to the office and its contents. As a result, scores of roadblocks were set up on the Jerusalem-Ramallah road by the Zionist security forces, who detained a number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of complicity in the attempt. Furthermore, the area was combed for other bombs. Our revolutionaries returned safely to base.

21 PALESTINIANS REPORTEDLY KILLED BY ISRAELIS

NC110720 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0545 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] According to reports in the occupied homeland this morning, the number of Palestine citizens killed as result of the ugly crime committed by the occupation authorities yesterday has risen to 21. The reports also carried more details about this ugly massacre in which 38 Palestinian citizens were also injured, most of them seriously. According to eyewitnesses, Zionist cars refused to stop to remove the injured Palestinian citizens to the hospitals. This crime emphasizes the extent of the Zionist racist hatred for the Palestinian citizens.

FATAH'S 'AWDAH REPORTED RECOVERING AFTER SHOOTING

PM101358 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 6 Aug 81 pp 1,12

[Unattributed report: "New Information on Assassination Attempt; Abu Dawud's Health Improving"]

[Excerpt] Well-informed Palestinian sources have told AS-SAFIR that the condition of Fatah Movement Revolutionary Council member Muhammad Dawud 'Awdah (Abu Dawud), who was the target of an assassination attempt last Saturday, has improved. The sources said that Abu Dawud has completely recovered consciousness and is able to communicate with his visitors through writing, although unable to talk because of the injury to his jaw.

The sources said that a Palestinian delegation headed by Amin al-Hindi, member of the Fatah Movement Revolutionary Council, sent to to follow up investigation into the assassination attempt, arrived in the Polish capital and visited Abu Dawud in order to be reassured about the improvement in his condition.

SUDANESE OPPOSITION REPORTEDLY DENOUNCES NUMAYRI

JN101651 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Khartoum--The Sudanese national front has denounced the traitorous policy of Numayri's regime and this regime's oppressive practices against the national forces. In a statement, the committee [as heard] denounced Numayri's treasonous stands against the Arab nation, as manifested by his support for the Camp David accords and the opening of Sudanese territory for U.S. colonialist military bases.

KUWAITPRESS SEES NEUTRON BOMB DECISION AS 'TERRORISM'

LD101256 Kuwait KUNA in English 1015 GMT 10 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Aug (KUNA)--Extracts from Kuwaiti newspaper editorials Monday:

AR-RA'Y AL-'AM on the neutron warheads:

The building, by Iraq, of a small nuclear reactor is an ABC [as received] step in the world of technology. Nevertheless, it was considered a crime that deserves an American-Israeli punishment. But for the U.S., under the leadership of Reagan, the production of the neutron bomb is no less than justice, civilization and an attempt to allow peace to prevail in the world.

The U.S. talks about terrorism and leading a world campaign against it. But what more could exceed this real neutronic terrorism. Usually a terrorist would frighten, kill or kidnap one or many persons at a time. But this American terrorism chills the whole world with an unprecedented feeling of horror.

"The decision to produce the neutron warheads seems to be directed against the Soviets. Yet, something that concerns the Arabs could be felt undercover. Washington assumes that the Arab rejection to succumb to its will is linked to the Soviet support to the rejection. [sentence as received] The American mind arrived to its conclusion of producing such warheads in an attempt to limit the Soviet moves and subsequently hinder the movement of the pro-Soviet Arabs [words indistinct] while the world is looking forward to end the race of armament and to convert the astronomical rates of spending on deadly weapons to what might benefit mankind and drive away ghosts of hunger, sickness, and backwardness, the U.S. is concerned in how to kill those people and leave their houses or even shacks intact."

AL-QABAS on the same subject:

"In his Santa Barbara resort, Ronald Reagan ordered the production of the neutron warheads or what is described as the most advanced radiation warheads designed to annihilate mankind.

"Thirty six years ago and on exactly of Nagasaki, [as received] the atomic bomb instantly and mercilessly [word indistinct] death to 140,000 Japanese.

"The U.S. insists that the new bomb is a 'clean weapon' that does not cause damage to property, as if lands, cars or factories have more value than a human being.

"It is worth mentioning that the father of the neutron bomb is named 'Cohen'. His first name is Samuel. Needless to say names, excuses, and events relate.

"Israel attacks Arabs and murders Arab citizens with American weapons, and 'Cohen', with all the meaning this name holds, continues to design for America deadly 'clean weapons'.

"Europe, a U.S. ally, rejected the stockpiling of this kind of weapon in its land. Israel, the first American base in the Middle East would surely agree to any American request of this kind. It will also try to attain the secrets of this weapon through the help of American Jews as she did with regard to the nuclear bomb.

"America's fears concentrate on the Gulf oil. The Arab's fears, in return, are concentrated on the outlooks of the Americans, hoping that no one, from them, would remember Nagasaki when the U.S. attempts to 'drink' from the Gulf oil."

QATAR

LIBYA'S AT-TURAYKI MEETS OIL MINISTER, DEPARTS

Minister Meeting, Comments

GF101817 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Finance and Oil Minister Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani met in his office at the Qatari oil establishment at about 1000 with Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan secretary of foreign affairs. During the meeting discussion centered on many issues, particularly oil affairs.

After the meeting the finance and oil minister said he agrees with Dr at-Turayki on a convocation of an emergency OPEC conference to discuss current oil issues and the glut on the international market.

Dr at-Turayki said he and the finance and oil minister had discussed the situation in the Arab region and Arab steadfastness in the face of the Zionist enemy through a unified Arab stand. He said the discussion also dealt with the current oil situation in view of the current glut on the market.

Referring to recent reports on possible production of an Islamic atomic bomb, Dr at-Turayki categorically denied that Libya has called for production of such a bomb or that Libya has any intention of producing such a weapon. He asserted that his country believes in the peaceful use of atomic energy.

10 Aug Departure

JN191140 Doha QNA in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Doha, 10 Aug (QNA)--Dr 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan secretary of foreign affairs, left Doha today at the end of a 1-day visit to Qatar, during which he conveyed a message to the deputy amir addressed to Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani. The message deals with bilateral relations, the means of promoting these relations and Arab and world issues of mutual interest.

SAUDI ARABIA

SPOKESMAN DENIES AWACS DATA SUPPLIED TO OTHERS

LD010312 Riyadh SPA in English 1215 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Jidda, 10 Aug (SPA)--An official spokesman denied here last night an alleged claim published in a report by a foreign magazine, known for distorting facts, that said the air warning and control system [AWACS] aircraft operational in the Kingdom have been supplying information to other sources beside Saudi Arabia. The spokesman clarified that the AWACS radar planes have been working for Saudi Arabia under the supervision and control of the Saudi Arabian technicians and could not in any circumstances provide information to any other source than the Kingdom.

KUWAITI OIL MINISTER MEETS KING, DEPARTS 10 AUG

GF102000 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received today Kuwaiti Oil Affairs Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabih. The meeting was attended by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, defense and aviation minister; Dr Rashad Far'oun, the king's adviser; and Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, petroleum and mineral affairs minister.

Later in the day Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, petroleum and mineral affairs minister, met with the Kuwaiti oil minister. They discussed oil issues of concern to the two countries.

The Kuwaiti oil minister left At-Ta'if today at the conclusion of his visit to the kingdom. He was seen off at the airport by Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani and a number of ministry officials.

'UKAZ VIEWS REALIZATION OF PRINCE'S PROPOSALS

JN110905 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0800 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Aug (GNA)--The Saudi newspaper 'UKAZ has called for political discipline on the part of the Arab and Palestinian leaderships in order to realize the Saudi proposals on which there is no disagreement and which have been adopted by the Arab nation. Today's editorial said that the U.S. reaction to these principles did not go beyond what was expected and that, although the United States did not agree to the principles outlined in the Saudi initiative, it realizes that these principles are the only way out of the difficulties created in the Middle East by the Camp David agreement.

UAEPALESTINIAN OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN ABU DHABI 10 AUG

JN102106 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2045 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Aug (GNA)--Khalid al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in Abu Dhabi from Kuwait today leading a military delegation on a visit to the UAE as part of a tour of a number of the states in the region. Abu Jihad is accompanied by Hani al-Hasan, PLO Central Committee member and political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat; Salim az-Za'nun, Central Committee member; and a number of military commanders.

The visit of the Palestinian delegation aims at acquainting UAE officials with the current developments witnessed by the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese and Palestinian people in light of the continued Israeli attacks.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT'S SPEECHES IN U.S. 7-8 AUG

7 Aug Address to Businessmen

NC071956 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1845 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 7 Aug (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat delivered the following speech today to the U.S. businessmen's council:

Mr President, dear friends:

It gives me great pleasure to meet with you and with many of the friends who have enthusiastically cooperated with us in our efforts to revive our economy and consolidate creative exchange between us in the interest of our nation. I do not intend to deliver an official speech or a lecture on the condition of the Egyptian economy. What I have in mind is to exchange frank views between us as friends in your capacity as one of the most prominent U.S. groups. Our mutual aim is to give momentum to the development of economic exchange between us.

As you are aware, we have made a peace initiative to spare all the peoples of the area the calamities and destruction of war. We would like to devote our capabilities and resources to improving the standard of living in all parts of the Middle East. This requires first of all the injection of new blood into our economy and the rearrangement of our priorities to give top priority to social and economic development.

We were aware that from the beginning the basic responsibility rests on our shoulders, that a new economic policy must be worked out and that we ought to increase production and productivity and achieve and maintain a high rate of real development. Development efforts must be concentrated in the fields in which we have relative advantages and which are directly linked with food products and food industrialization. We had to rebuild the old infrastructure and the wornout private sector needed a strong impetus. On top of all this, we had to acquire modern technology from all available sources and to assimilate it.

That was an enormous challenge and we had to achieve all these things simultaneously and accurately. Such a tremendous task required vision, sincerity, serious work and finance. We resolved to achieve this and accepted the challenge without hesitation. We were aware that much depended on the success of our efforts.

It is not only a question of prosperity and well-being: It is simply a question of survival. We have devised a new policy to achieve economic revival and to encourage investment. We have issued the necessary laws and have given many incentives to investors. Governmental red-tape has been relaxed and foreign capital has been protected against all risks. We have also encouraged the private sector to intensify its activities.

We are delighted by the success we have achieved. The current fiscal year bears witness to the fact that we have achieved a balanced budget for the first time in our modern history. This is in no way a small achievement, especially if we take into consideration that the sums that have been allocated for wages have increased from 1 billion pounds, in 1979, to 2 billion pounds.

The amounts allocated for development have also increased from 2.5 billion pounds to 3.7 billion pounds. The overall national production has also increased from 13 billion pounds last year to 14.5 billion pounds--a growth rate amounting to 10.8 percent--and is expected to increase to 17.9 billion pounds next year.

Accumulated capital amounts to 3.9 billion pounds--an increase of 19.2 percent over last year's figures. Local savings have increased by 16 percent in 1 year.

In the years preceding 1974, the annual average of investments in the private sector was 36.5 million pounds. Now this figure has jumped to 826 million pounds and it is expected to be 1 billion pounds next year.

The deficit in the balance of trade last year alone dropped by 235 million pounds and the deficit in the balance of payment dropped by 34 percent to what it was 2 years ago.

While we were carrying this out during such a short span of time, we started implementing an ambitious project for land reclamation. In the first year, 50,000 feddans were reclaimed using ultramodern technical methods. Also, a new town was built for those who were tending the land, together with their families.

We are devoting our efforts to an agricultural revolution, which, first and foremost, needs your advanced technology. We are also working to develop new irrigation methods to preserve our water resources and limit water waste. We are utilizing modern methods in agricultural industrialization and are encouraging individuals and firms to play their role in this vital work. No nation on earth is more capable than you in cooperating with us in this battle, for you possess the know-how, technology, experience and good will.

I don't think we are content with ourselves and I don't believe that we have fulfilled all our aims. I only mean to say that we have started moving in the right direction and we intend to persevere in this. We still have much to do, but we intend to carry it out. We have open minds and are willing to listen to any ideas.

On the other hand, let me tell you quite frankly that we expect more efforts from you in this respect; for if American businessmen throw their full weight behind our efforts, which aim at reviving our industrial system, this will be tantamount to a kind of participation similar to what we have been able to achieve in the political sphere and will yield mutual benefits. As you are aware, Egypt is an oasis of stability in the area.

Peace has become the principal fundamental reality in the area--a fact which is being denied presently by our enemies, who have always striven to criticize us.

We are also fighting bureaucracy and trying to do away with routine [last word in English].

We are striving to lay down government rules and have, in effect, drawn up a modern tax system; and even though you are cooperating with us, we believe there are opportunities for more cooperation. Together, we are capable of displaying a unique model of solidarity between nations. Thank you.

Foreign Relations Speech

NC072050 Cairo MENA in English 2007 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 7 Aug (MENA)--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat delivered a speech this evening before the Council of Foreign Relations--here under the text of the president's speech:

Mr Chairman

Dear friends

Thank you for inviting me to address you and discuss with you matters of common concern. Undoubtedly, the world is passing through a crucial era that requires vigilance and alertness. More than ever before, a multitude of problems involving peace and war are confronting us in all four corners of the world. No nation is immune to the impact of the new developments which are taking place every day. No one can find refuge in isolationist theories of the past. Our survival and well-being are at stake.

In the post Second World War era, political scientists developed several theories in an attempt to analyse and explain the new complex picture. Nuclear weapons became a major factor affecting international relations. The Soviets consolidated their power throughout East Europe. National liberation movements succeeded in obtaining political independence for many nations in Africa and Asia. Polarization between the East and the West sharpened and assumed new proportions. The non-alignment movement emerged as a way to less world tension and prevent the outbreak of a devastating nuclear war. As the world adjusted to these developments, a new era began with the movement towards detente and accommodation. An agreement was concluded between the United States and the Soviet Union in 1972, thus forming the basis for detente.

The Helsinki Accords followed and many thought that the conflict between the East and the West will take a new turn. Agreement was reached on a treaty for limiting strategic arms.

Mr Chairman, none of us would oppose a lessening of international tension. A world of peace and tranquility would be a blessing to those who struggle to improve the quality of life. This will enable us to allocate more resources to development efforts. It will also pave the way for a new economic system that safeguards the interests of developing countries.

However, for detente to be equitable and effective, it must be clearly defined and mutually respected. It is true that it is hard to define a political concept while it is still in the formative stage. But a concept of this significance should be put in as clear terms as possible to avoid misunderstanding and, what is more important, miscalculation. Some have suggested that the essence of detente is that neither party should attempt to achieve unilateral advantages to the detriment of the other side.

I take issue with this theory. Talking in these terms is reminiscent of the colonial doctrines of spheres of influence. A new approach is needed to this question. Detente could be better defined through a combination of theoretical formulations and practical steps taken by the parties concerned.

First, it should be crystal clear that detente requires both sides to refrain from intervening in the domestic affairs of other nations. Foreign intervention has become a dangerous malice that threatens the very fabric of contemporary international life. A commitment to refrain from it will transform detente from a suspected arrangement between super-powers to an element of security for Third World countries. There must be a deterrent against foreign intervention. In the absence of that, the prohibition will be reduced to empty words.

Under the slogan of detente, the Soviet Union established several foot-holds in Africa using Cuban forces and East European experts, together with sophisticated Soviet weapons. Afghanistan was invaded. Acts of sabotage were perpetrated in Africa, Asia and Central America. All that is contrary to the essence of detente as I conceive it.

In order to reinforce this concept and reassure nations of the Third World, the West, and particularly the United States, should support liberation movements everywhere. The case in point here is Namibia. The Security Council has unanimously approved a resolution that reflects the legitimate aspirations of the people of this African nation.

The racist regime in South Africa decided to defy the entire world and maintain its control of the territory. We in Africa believe that the United States, together with its key West European allies, can bring more pressure to bear on South Africa to comply with the Security Council resolution. We expressed this opinion in our talks with our friends in Washington in the past few days. We expect a prompt response.

On the other hand, the United States should be ready to help her friends in the Third World improve their defense capabilities. This is an insurance against foreign intervention and sabotage. Seeking bases on other people's land is not the proper answer to the challenge of Soviet intervention. A more effective method is to help those who want to protect themselves.

MR CHAIRMAN, it is a mistake to think of defence within the limited European context. Rather, it should be conceived and treated in a larger universal context. In this respect, the Middle East figures prominently. It is the most crucial part of the world today. Evidently, the Soviets have their eye on its vast resources and great strategic significance. The region is also witnessing a wave of unrest which is caused by a variety of factors. The forces of revolutionary change are immersed in confusion and misted by outside powers. Dormant disputes and claims have been revived.

The war between Iraq and Iran generated much uncertainty and insecurity in many parts of the Gulf. Israeli military adventures in Iraq and Lebanon have produced an adverse reaction that could hurt the prospects for peace and stability in the area. It could serve the interest of the Soviet Union and their surrogates as such actions drive a wedge between the peoples of many Arab countries and the United States. However, a positive development took place in connection with the Lebanon crisis when the Palestinians cooperated with the United States in bringing about a viable cease-fire. It was clearly indicated that the leadership of the Palestinian movement has begun to assume its responsibility undeterred by pressure or intimidation. That step brings us closer to peace.

Saudi Arabia played a constructive role in this positive development. We should do all that we can to encourage the Palestinians and Saudis to pursue this path. This would be a tangible progress on the road to peace. On the other hand, it enhances our ability to deal with the strategic threats. I repeat that progress on the Palestinian issue is the key to stability and collective security in the region.

Dear friends, I have launched the peace offensive, supported by the Egyptian people, with optimism and self-confidence. Today, I remain optimistic and hopeful. I have no doubt that the forces of good will ultimately prevail over evil. This is the wish of the peoples of the area and the commandment we receive from God Almighty. We shall continue to work for peace regardless of all risks and challenges. We are neither discouraged nor demoralized. So, a new dawn will emerge and illuminate our path. Thank you.

Metropolitan Museum Speech

NC072113 Cairo MENA in English 2025 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] New York, 7 Aug (MENA)--President as-Sadat delivered the following address today at the Metropolitan Museum in New York:

"Mayor Koch

"Dear Friends,

"I am deeply touched by your genuine sentiments and the honor you bestowed on me. I consider the presentation of this medal to my person by the city of New York a tribute to the Egyptian people and a recognition of their contribution to world peace. With the blessing of God Almighty and the support of my people, we were able to achieve the impossible. Your own contribution was no less important. From the very beginning, you spoke out in support of peace and historical reconciliation. You remain unwavering in your support. And we remain firmly committed to this noble cause. We are determined to pursue our goal regardless of any obstacles. This is a challenge we readily accept. To us, peace is a sacred mission we are carrying out for the benefit of all the nations of the Middle East and, in fact, all the nations of the world. We count on your continued support until the mission is completely fulfilled. We are certain that you will meet our expectations."

"In many ways, our meeting here symbolizes our ever-growing friendship and cooperation. The Temple of Dandur was built two thousand years ago, fifty miles south of Aswan. Nubia, or the land of gold, was the link between Egypt and the heart of Africa. It was a land of prosperity and glory. It was also a land dedicated to the worship of God.

"When the ancient monuments of this area had to be moved in connection with the construction of the High Dam, America contributed over four million dollars for the salvage of the monuments. This was possible because you realized that such monuments form a proud part of the heritage of mankind. In recognition and gratitude, the Egyptian people donated the Temple of Dandur to the American people. Again, this was an evidence of our belief in the universality of human heritage. It was also a token of friendship and appreciation.

"Many Americans of good will contributed generously to reconstruct the temple in the Metropolitan Museum, one of the greatest museums in the world. Some of those who are present with us this evening donated millions of dollars in order to make it possible to house the temple in its present location. This is a living testimony to the depth of the mutual respect and affinity which exist between our nations.

"Let this spirit guide our cooperation and interaction at present and in the future...

"Let our nations work together to establish a new world of peace, love, and justice.

"Thank you."

8 Aug Press Conference

NC082130 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1918 GMT 8 Aug 81

[8 August press conference given by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to American editors and writers at Blair House in Washington in English; from apparently delayed superimposed Arabic translation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is the attitude of the nonaligned states group toward Cuba's and East Germany's activity in several parts of the world, particularly in Africa and some Latin American states?

[Answer] Well, believe me, I hesitated in sending my delegation to Havana the last time the nonaligned nations conference was held there, because I do not regard Cuba as a nonaligned nation and because Cuba is carrying out filthy deeds on behalf of the Soviet Union. There are thousands of Cubans in Africa. It is about time that the Nonaligned Movement make a decision in this regard. On the possibility of stopping Cuban activity in Africa and the Middle East, I am ready to participate in any move in this direction. I discussed this subject with President Reagan.

[Question] Are you thinking of a plan similar to that which was submitted by Moshe Dayan in which he proposed accepting Palestinian representatives at the peace talks, provided they do not attend as PLO representatives, although they could be PLO members?

[Answer] I have already declared in Europe and in my talks here that we are ~~not~~ witnessing a very important turning point, namely the cease-fire between the Palestinians and Israel. The most important thing is that I found Yasir 'Arafat declaring to the world in a press conference that the Palestinians will respect the cease-fire. This is a major achievement for the period since the inception of Israel in 1948. I have already stated this: Let us build on this and not waste any time so that we can achieve the next step, namely, mutual and simultaneous recognition between the Palestinians and the Israelis.

You are submitting questions about the Palestinians and the PLO. Let me tell you that Saudi Arabia, in cooperation with the United States, played an effective role. Why shouldn't we encourage it to continue this course, in cooperation with the United States, and to achieve the next step about which I have spoken? In this respect, if the word "Palestinians" is agreeable, let us use it. We must take into account that there are mayors in the West Bank and Gaza area who were elected under Israeli occupation, and Israel knows this.

[Question] Is mutual recognition consistent with the Camp David agreement or is it a substitute for it, and does it replace the autonomy talks?

[Answer] Let me say that the only prevailing fact in our area which is full of changes. [sentence as heard] In the last 3 years, there have been several changes, such as the Iranian revolution, the fate of the shah, the Gulf states' reaction, the Iranian-Iraqi war, the Lebanese tragedy, the civil war in Syria, the incidents in Mecca in Saudi Arabia, the relations between North Yemen and Saudi Arabia and between South Yemen and Saudi Arabia and, on the Western side, the Polisario problem between Algeria, Libya and Morocco. In this troubled part of the world, which is full of fast changes, believe me, no one can predict what will happen at any moment in Iran, where there is chaos. Only one fact prevails, namely, the Camp David agreement and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. They are strong despite all these changes and will continue to remain strong in the future.

Therefore, whenever we ask for any other effort toward peace, it should never be interpreted as a substitute for the Camp David agreement or the peace process, which represent the only prevailing fact in that troubled area.

[Question] On the purpose of the dialogue called for by the President?

[Answer] I had already said that before. I would like to see the Palestinians take their cause in their own hands, as we did in Egypt, and sit with the Israelis. For this reason I call for mutual recognition and for the Palestinians' participation in accordance with the Camp David agreements. Following the cease-fire, what we are seeking is the mutual recognition which will save us time. It will not be an alternative to Camp David. As you recall, under the Camp David agreement we will make these arrangements after 3 transitional years. Well, if we can reach that now, it will ease the question for us all, namely, the question of a comprehensive peace in the area.

[Question] Mr President, in your speech yesterday in New York you asked that the United States should support all liberation movements throughout the world. Does this represent a request by you for a change in U.S. policy?

[Answer] I did not expect an immediate response to this. I asked no change in policy from anyone before they had ample time to study and to hold contacts. Therefore, I said that Saudi Arabia must be encouraged and that the government here must contact Saudi Arabia and agree on the proposals. This also applies to Israel. Contacts must be held. King Husayn will be visiting the United States. My proposal is that there was a turning point and a great achievement, and why should we not build on it? I did not come here to ask the United States to change its policy now.

Regarding the PLO's stand, I had announced my proposal and discussed it. I am aware that the Saudis were speaking against me. In spite of this, the cease-fire was a great achievement. It was achieved through the joint efforts of Saudi Arabia and the United States.

Allow me to say that Saudi Arabia should be given the AWACS planes. I say this to everyone. I said this to the U.S. Government, to the Senate and at my meeting with the Senate committee. This is my view.

As I told you, they speak against me. They will continue to do so. This will not change me and will not make me deviate from my responsibility or make me hesitate in shouldering it. I am offering facilities to the United States to assist Saudi Arabia or any other Arab country in defending or protecting them in the event of an emergency. This is also the case in respect to Afghanistan.

[Question] Mr President, do you see that the cease-fire constitutes implicit recognition between the PLO and Israel?

[Answer] What I have already felt was a reality as 'Arafat announced to the world that we will respect the cease-fire and Begin said: Yes, we agree to the cease-fire. I fully agree with your view. This is the beginning of the mutual recognition.

The 5-year transitional period was defined in the agreements. Other efforts shall be created toward the comprehensive peace. Our stand is very clear. Nobody other than the Palestinians shall have the right to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. We stated that in Camp David 3 years ago.

[Question] On the importance of the Palestinians' participation in the talks?

[Answer] As I have said, the peace process is the prevailing fact and is strong in an area which is full of trouble. I believe that after President Reagan meets with all the parties concerned, the time will be ripe to give new momentum to the peace process. Let us say that the negotiations will begin on the ministerial level. Let me say that any proposed summit conference must be preceded by careful preparations; otherwise, it will fail. We are continuing the peace process, which was suspended because of the U.S. and Israeli elections. Let the three of us agree on how to give more momentum to the peace process. We must sit down together and decide this.

[Question] On mutual recognition?

[Answer] My idea is that Israel should recognize the fact that the Palestinian question is not a humanitarian issue as was mentioned in Security Council Resolution 242, but is a political issue; that the Palestinians have the right to have a homeland; that the Palestinians should recognize Israel in its present borders [as heard] and that they should live with it in peace.

[Question] On King Husayn's attitude toward these developments?

[Answer] Regarding Saudi Arabia, I ask you to address this question to Crown Prince Fahd when he arrives here. As far as I am concerned, I have answered a question and said that the PLO is not the sole representative of the Palestinian people. Regarding King Husayn, we have assigned a very important role to him in the Camp David agreement. He must join [the peace process] after we reach full autonomy. He must not annex the West Bank as part of his united Hashemite kingdom. This is my answer. You must submit this question to Crown Prince Fahd, and I don't intend to answer on behalf of the Saudis.

As I have told you, the Saudis are still talking against me. Despite this, when they refused to give facilities to defend their country, I made a commitment and I told President Carter that I was ready to give the United States facilities on my territory to defend any country in the area.

[Question] On whether Al-Qadhafi was mentioned during the talks?

[Answer] We only mentioned him when we reviewed the strategic situation in the area. I gave him no importance and for me he is a mental case.

[Question] Mr President, what is your view of the situation in Poland?

[Answer] In the event the Russians carry out any action against Poland, this will create a dangerous situation. I see no other alternative before them. I dealt with them for over 15 years. They will not let the situation in Poland get out of hand otherwise, the [Eastern] camp will collapse.

[Question] Mr President, will you give the United States facilities in the Sinai?

[Answer] No, not at all. I explained this well. No bases, no facilities, no joint ventures in the Sinai. Why? Because I do not want to leave any shade of doubt that the Sinai has been returned to Egypt. We are especially sensitive about this.

[Question] On President as-Sadat's impressions of President Reagan, following their meeting?

[Answer] I found President Reagan amiable. We held three sessions. On the first day I held with him a private session and afterward the delegations joined us. On the second day, I had breakfast with him. Then there was another session of talks attended by his aides. The man is sincere. He is now dealing with the broad lines. We did not enter into details. I found him really acquainted with the most important problems which we discussed. As I said, I am happy and proud because we have become friends. I can say that our relations are relations of understanding and sincerity.

[Question] What will be the Arab side's reaction to your talks here? Will there be changes in the Arab attitude toward Egypt in the coming months?

[Answer] Regarding Arab relations, I have declared my stand. They are our brothers and friends. Egypt has a historic responsibility. I delivered a speech at Alexandria university 2 days before I arrived here. I told my people through this meeting at Alexandria University that Egypt's responsibility dates very far in history and will continue until the end of this world.

When the Arabs thought of forming an Arab league in 1945 and King Faruq was still reigning in Egypt, they could not do anything before going to King Faruq. An Arab summit conference to sign the declaration forming the Arab League was held in Inshas, which was one of King Faruq's farms. During 'Abd an-Nasir's era, you remember the decision to nationalize the Suez Canal was an answer to the stand of the then-Secretary of State Dulles, who tried to humiliate Egypt. 'Abd an-Nasir answered by nationalizing the Suez Canal. When the Arabs, including Egypt, were humiliated, Egypt made the decision to wage the October 1973 war. No other Arab country could make such a decision. In 1977 it was Egypt which made the peace decision.

This is our historic responsibility and leadership. Despite everything, I am giving facilities to defend Saudi Arabia. However, we shall not go after them. At one time, they tried to isolate Egypt. After 3 years Egypt proved it has full freedom of movement. We have recovered 80 percent of the Sinai. Next April we will recover all the Sinai. I am visiting you now and putting before you and the world public the steps that should be taken. Despite the Saudis' and Palestinians' attacks on me, I feel that this is our responsibility, which I will not abandon. Let them learn the lessons of the last 3 years. The Arabs without Egypt cannot do anything.

[Question] On the continuation of the Camp David agreements?

[Answer] The peace process has not proved that it is a failure. We only waited for the U.S. elections, which was a logical thing for us to do.

After that, we waited for the Israeli elections, which was also a logical thing to do, since early this year they decided to have early elections. Now it is possible to find the way to resume the peace process. I discussed this with the vice president and with Secretary of State Haig and with the Israeli Government officials. I submitted to them my ideas regarding all topics. I have ideas regarding the situation. I cannot reveal them now, but we have discussed them.

[Question] On the F-16 aircraft?

[Answer] There has been no change in the date of the delivery of these aircraft to Egypt. There is no need to enter into a discussion of this subject.

[Question] On the most important world problems?

[Answer] The situation in the Middle East, Afghanistan, Iran, South Yemen, and Libya. But to me also, the situation in Poland is related to this, and to a certain extent, the situation in Southeast Asia--in Kampuchea, Vietnam and all that happens there.

[Question] On the possibility that something might happen in Iran?

[Answer] I have advised the U.S. Government that anything can happen at any moment in Iran. There is a very peculiar situation in Iran. Bani-Sadr, who was the first president of the revolutionary regime, has arrived in France. As a result of this, Khomeyni started to strike at a certain organization which supported Bani-Sadr--the Mojahedin-e Khalq. The most peculiar thing is that the leftist organizations are considered supporters of Khomeyni. Khomeyni is striking at the revolutionary forces because Bani-Sadr was one of these revolutionary forces. [Words indistinct] Something might happen at any moment in Iran. I explained all this. The U.S. administration should be ready to face any new developments in the situation. The situation there is chaotic and the Soviet Union is trying to benefit from it.

Georgetown University Address

NC082044 Cairo MENA in English 2000 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 8 Aug (MENA)--Following is President as-Sadat's address at Georgetown University after receiving an honorary Ph.D. degree from University President Reverend T. Healy, who paid glowing tribute to the Egyptian leader:

Reverend Healy, ladies and gentleman,

The kind words I received today have heightened my spirit. They affirmed my faith that peace is the greatest bond of humanity that brings hope and fulfillment to all the peoples of the world. I feel a great sense of humility, and I feel a great sense of appreciation.

Thank you for the honor you have bestowed upon me, and thank you for your support for the cause of peace which combines our efforts to heal the wounds of the past and pave the way to a happy future for all nations of the Middle East.

Today, in this august assembly of this great university, I would like to share with you some of my thoughts and experiences. As a young child in the school of my village, the first lines of literacy which we learned were verses from the Koran, and I quote:

In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful, in
the name of thy Lord, who createth, man from a clot.
And thy Lord is the most bounteous, who teacheth by the
pen teacheth man that which he knew not.

Learning has been the fountainhead of our civilization since time immemorial. The ancient Egyptians have made their glorious achievements through science and technology, coupled with a firm belief in God.

The messages of Abraham, Moses, Jesus Christ, and Mohamed emphasized love, justice, and peace. But above all, they emphasized the oneness of the divine mission and hence, the oneness of human destiny. I have learned this lesson in early life. It is enshrined in the Holy Koran and again I quote:

We believe in God, in what has been revealed to us, in what was revealed, to Abraham, Ismael, Isaac, Jacob and the tribes and in the books given to Moses, Jesus and the prophets from their Lord. We distinguish not amongst them and to Gods will we submit.

The challenge that I faced, and in fact the challenge that each of us face every day, is how to translate these ideals into living realities, how to translate these values into human practices on the individual, national, and international levels. This challenge faces us in every important facet of life. It confronts us in the modern age on at least three planes.

First, how to use human achievements in science and technology for the purpose of enriching human life, so that man can continue to be the master of the machine, and not enslaved by it. This expresses itself in a number of crucial issues. One is how to use the ability of man to produce sophisticated weapons of mass destruction to enhance human peace and to foster the international mechanism to secure peace for all nations and for all countries. The reverse of this will be to push the world into a rapid and senseless arms race that would lead to human destruction. What is needed is to fortify our means of deterrence to make aggression untempting and to establish a world order through the combined efforts of peace-loving countries.

The objective is to make peace effective, firm, and reliable. As we have found in Egypt, the best way to propagate this policy is to start implementing it ourselves because we believe that goodness begets goodness, at least in the long run. That is why Egypt has opted to accept, to ratify, and to fully implement the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. We need a collaborative competition for peace using all the means of science to bridge the gap between poverty and prosperity, and we definitely do not need the destructive competition of a nuclear atomic race.

Second, the world we live in has inherited a grave disequilibrium between the rich and the poor, between the developed and the developing, the haves and the have-nots. While there are those in our world who want to fill this gap by an appeal to hatreds and frustration, it is our responsibility to fill that gap with the bounties of human achievement in all fields of knowledge: science, technology, management, and planning. The challenge is to develop the most effective way to create a more stable relationship between nations, fulfilling the realization that human prosperity is indivisible.

We in Egypt have called for a collaborative effort of the Western know-how and technology doubled with our resources, and the efforts of our people, to enter into a period of long-term construction and development for the benefit of the common man. It is through such cooperation that the bonds of friendship become, as well, bonds of mutual interest and mutual help.

In the Middle East and in Africa, a great human effort to green the desert, to house the homeless, and to feed the hungry should get the highest priority of our commitments. In this effort, both the donor and the recipient will be equally rewarded. Where there are millions of people today seeking employment, and having their human talent unused, the opportunity of massive human development invites these talents to be fulfilled by setting in motion an ever-increasing rate of development.

Third, to achieve peace, and to achieve development, many have advocated short cuts as a quick panacea. They chose to neglect the participation of the people in all the levels of decision-making. They also chose to neglect the fact that governments have to be accountable to their citizens through the due process of law.

We, in Egypt, are undergoing profound change, politically, economically, and socially. These changes represent a new model, different from the classic Western democratic model which was based on limited change at [words indistinct]. Yet, we believe that real change for the benefit of people can not come about unless it is an orderly change through the legal process of parliamentary government, with the participation of the people, men and women alike, in decision-making, and in the shaping of the quality of their life.

We undertook this task despite great obstacles, and I am dedicating my efforts to work with the Egyptian people to develop our country in a spirit of participation, legitimacy, and democracy, for I believe that the only real meaning of development is the development of free human beings who can work together to build a society of freedom, freedom from tyranny, freedom from fear and freedom from want.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, if Egypt has one of the most consistent, uninterrupted human civilizations that has passed through the ups and downs of history, it is because of our conviction that life has a purpose, and because we believe that life is to be lived, and not to be set aside, no matter how difficult the impediments are, or how bleak appears the horizon. We believe that there exist happy tidings beyond these clouds. It is the belief in hope and in the ability of human beings to achieve what seems impossible, that forms one of the most valuable treasures of Egyptian life.

When I saw that a just peace in the Middle East could not come about unless Egypt took a giant step to break this vicious circle of fear and violence in the region, I, with my people, decided that Egypt had to take the burden of breaking the vicious circle we had to demonstrate that peace between the Arab states and Israel, peace between the Palestinians and the Israelis, is not only possible, but it is the only rational option.

We marched ahead along this path. We moved ahead with humility and determination, uninhibited by the fears of the hesitant and the forebodings of the cynics. Today, peace has become the strongest reality in the Middle East no matter what road blocks we have to surmount, because the formidable barriers of fear and distrust have started to crack.

We realize that peace is not easy to fulfill overnight, because, in essence, peace is a human revolution that requires from us the ability to overcome our passions and pains, and to invest our wills in the healing process instead of indulging in our wounds. Peace requires from us that we channel our human power, both mental and physical, to work together to turn enemies into neighbors, and neighbors into friends. Peace in the Middle East would require that each party to this conflict, particularly the Palestinians and the Israelis, attend and meet the crucial needs of each side.

So along the road, we will advance, block by block. We are building a new structure, achieving peace between Egypt and Israel as a first step toward a comprehensive peace. We are asking all nations of the world to talk to the Palestinian people and their representatives, endorsing every cease-fire and encouraging a more stable Middle East, telling both the Palestinian people and the Israeli people that they should sit together and talk together to settle their problems without shouting out their grievances.

We, in Egypt, offer our unselfish help to all those who need our efforts. We equally offer our determination to persevere in this struggle. The task is great and the burdens are tremendous so we invite you all to share with us in building this structure.

Ladies and gentlemen, we return to Egypt encouraged that the President, the Congress and the people of the United States have a deeper commitment to peace in the Middle East. Through this commitment, I hope that we can, together, move ahead offering hope, compassion, and fulfillment to all the people of the Middle East and the rest of the world.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT RETURNS TO ALEXANDRIA 10 AUG

NC101533 Cairo Domestic Service In Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and the delegation accompanying him have arrived in Janaklis Airport, in God's safety, following an approximately 8-day visit to Britain and the United States. During his visit, his excellency held important discussions with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The president was welcomed at Janaklis Airport by Vice President Husni Mubarak, presidential advisers, the People's Assembly speaker, the Consultative Council speaker, Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, a great number of ministers, the armed forces commander, the British ambassador in Cairo, the U.S. charge d'affaires and the governor of Al-Buhayrah.

Answering a question by a Cairo radio correspondent on the most important achievements of the visit, the president said that he will explain all these achievements and the most important accomplishments of the tour to the people.

AL-BAZ INTERVIEWED ON U.S. ROLE IN MIDEAST

NC072110 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Interview of Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and member of the Egyptian delegation, given to unidentified Cairo radio correspondent in Washington, date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] We welcome you from Washington. It pleases us to meet with Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of the Foreign Ministry. There is no doubt that Dr Usamah has a great deal of important impressions regarding President as-Sadat's visit to the United States and his meeting with President Reagan and his senior aides. At the outset, we would like to know the effects of this visit on the Egyptian-American relations, particularly as this meeting was President as-Sadat's first meeting with President Reagan and with officials of the new U.S. administration.

[Al-Baz] We actually can say that this meeting was a historic one, because it came in a very important phase, whether in relation to the Middle East area or Egyptian-U.S. relations. Concerning bilateral relations, there is an agreement between the two countries that any economic or political or military cooperation cannot be regarded as a grant from the United States, but it is mutual aid. The United States has great responsibilities in the area and so has Egypt. Circumstances put the United States in a position that enables it to give Egypt some aid in the economic, military and other spheres. However, this does not force the relations to be based on what a specific side gives and the other receives. Both of us give and take. This meaning was very clear to them and this was a basis for the U.S. administration's response to our request. We did not ask anything new in the economic field, because our economic cooperation is proceeding satisfactorily. We requested a great deal in connection with the military cooperation, particularly for speeding up the delivery and supply of specific arms contracted with the United States.

We have met a response in this respect. We also discussed the supply of advanced and complex arms to Egypt. They are now considering these applications.

In the political field, there is complete agreement that the United States must continue to play the role of the full partner and to remain fully interested in the situation in the area and should be committed to playing an active role in solving the Palestine question.

[Reporter] The new U.S. administration believes in the strategic compatibility policy. Certainly, the recent steps confirm that the Egyptian-U.S. relations were proceeding along this strategic line as regards the U.S. initiative for a cease-fire between the Israelis and the Palestinians and as regards the point you outlined in the field of armament and of defining the arms for the Egyptian forces. Can we say that all of this will give a thrust within the framework of the Palestine question in particular in the coming phase?

[Al-Baz] The United States actually talks of the new theory the so-called strategic compatibility. However, in our view we will not accept being an instrument of any of the great powers in the area. This U.S. thinking concerns the United States and its policy. Our strategic view might differ with the U.S. view on some aspects, but it is not absolutely a part of it and we are not a part of the U.S. strategy. There is no pact between us and them. We are still a member of the Nonaligned Movement. However, we find an equilibrium in the strategic view on the area in that there are specific dangers facing the states in the area, that there is a danger of foreign interference, that there is a danger of penetrating from within in terms of influence and subversive operations, that there is a danger of fragmenting the states in the area, that there is a danger because of Israeli interference in the affairs of the neighboring Arab states, as is happening in Lebanon, and as happened in Iraq and so forth.

The matter, as far as we are concerned, is that there is a necessity for consolidating the security of the states in the area. This consolidation can be achieved in two ways:

1. By speeding up a solution to the Palestine problem. In our view this is a necessity because we cannot move toward further stability, peace and security in the area unless we begin by solving the Palestine question. This is a must and without this condition there can be no security, peace and tranquillity in the area.
2. The United States must assist the states in the area to strengthen their defenses and build their armed forces so they will have intrinsic power to resist aggression and interference.

We do not support the establishment of U.S. bases or increasing the U.S. military presence in the area, but we support the United States assisting the states wishing and capable of strengthening their defense. We support the strengthening of the military power of the Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Tunisia, the Gulf states and any Arab state which is not in the orbit of the Soviet Union and which asks the United States to strengthen its defenses. The United States should be committed to assist these states in this respect and in giving them arms, in assisting them in training and in assisting them in the terms of payment and so forth. The necessary security climate will be made available for preserving stability in the area through settling the Palestine question or at least initiating its settlement and through supplying these states with arms and the knowhow enabling them to strengthen their defense power. It will not be made available through reaching a strategic compatibility under which these states will enter into a pact with the United States.

[Reporter] Can we say that Saudi Arabia, by its prominent contribution to bringing about a cease-fire between the Israelis and the Palestinians, is adopting a new line aiding a settlement of the Palestine question and joining the strategic Egyptian planning for preventing Soviet infiltration to the area.

[Al-Baz] We really see that the cease-fire in Lebanon constitutes a basic turning point that must not be forgotten. This means that the PLO has accepted for the first time since the Arab-Israeli conflict appeared, the idea of the peaceful solution or the peaceful way toward achieving a solution. The cease-fire is the first step toward the peaceful solution. You cannot agree to a cease-fire while calling for a continuous war. On the other hand, although Israel or the Israeli Government refuses to admit that it had dealt with the PLO indirectly or that it had reached a cease-fire with the PLO and claims that the cease-fire was between it and Lebanon, everyone knows that the party which agreed to the cease-fire and was capable of achieving it and with whom all the parties negotiated was the PLO, even if such negotiations were held indirectly through American efforts and with Saudi blessings. This means that the PLO cooperated with the idea of the peaceful solution and has started accepting it. On the other hand, Israel was compelled to cooperate with the PLO, even if it did so indirectly. This also means that Saudi Arabia had cooperated with the United States in achieving this result.

We believe that this development was an important event that must be exploited for driving the question and efforts of peace forward. This step must not be merely a stroke which subsequently will be forgotten and we will have to wait for other steps. We believe that this step must be one link in a complete chain. Firstly, we invite all parties to contact the PLO, and we will assist and encourage them to do so. Secondly, we invite and urge the PLO to participate in the peace efforts and to present its ideas and conditions. However, all of this must be made in a peaceful way because the traditional way we have been accustomed to is a rejectionist and negative one that leads the PLO nowhere. Therefore, we have observed that the president at his closed meetings with President Reagan or at his public speeches to the American people and the American statesmen has placed emphasis on the U.S. commitment to open a dialogue with the PLO before the organization recognizes Israel and its right to exist.

[Reporter] What was the extent of President Reagan's response to President as-Sadat's appeal to the new U.S. administration in this respect?

[Al-Baz] Naturally, we did not expect the U.S. administration to agree to this initiative immediately, because the matter required consideration and preparation within the United States. Therefore, we achieved what we sought to achieve, namely, that we had raised this idea. The idea is imposing itself in that it has become inevitable to deal with it as a fact. What will the United States do? Will it accept this or not. What are its conditions for agreeing to contact the Palestinians. Whom of the Palestinians will it contact first? Will it contact the PLO executive committee or will it be possible to contact some Palestinians who are closely connected with the PLO but hold no posts in the organization. All these are important points. The U.S. administration cannot ignore the matter because it has already been raised. It has been raised in the press and in many circles concerned with the Palestine question and the Middle East here.

Naturally, some organizations, whether Jewish or Zionist, which are interested in following up the question, have started to react to this. Only a minority of them can openly reject President as-Sadat's proposals in view of his popularity here. This is the benefit of the fact that the proposal was made by President as-Sadat, for had it been made by a rejectionist person or a person not enjoying such a popularity in the United States it would have been rejected outright and would not have been mentioned in the press as it would be merely a repetition of Arab statements. However, having been proposed by President as-Sadat at this particular time when the U.S. administration was still formulating its thinking, concepts and understanding about the Middle East means that every American is now thinking of the PLO and why President as-Sadat raised this and that he must have a reason for it. It means that the PLO was not a terrorist organization, because had it been a terrorist organization such a proposal would not have come from President as-Sadat.

The proposal must be constructive and will further promote the peace efforts, because, as it is established, President as-Sadat is the leader most concerned with the peace question. This means that a U.S.-Palestinian dialogue will serve the question of peace. All this must have its impact. It might not have an effect after 1 or 2 months, but after a period which I estimate between 6 months and 1 year, it will yield its fruits.

[Reporter] Thanks to Dr Usamah al-Baz for this interview and objective dialogue. Until we meet again, ladies and gentlemen, from Washington.

'ALI VIEWS PLANNED TALKS WITH ISRAEL'S SHARON

NC110648 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2235 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said that he will hold a series of meetings in Alexandria on 19 August with Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon at the first meeting of the joint Israeli-Egyptian committee which will undertake the process of handing over the public utilities, establishments, hotels, power plants and other installations in the Sinai to Egypt at the final stage of the Israeli withdrawal.

The newspaper AL-AHRAM, publishing the statement in tomorrow, Tuesday's, issue, says that both delegations to the talks will include military personnel and civilians to draft a detailed program for receiving the installations in good condition and for continuing work without stoppage. The committee will also discuss compensations and other administrative measures pertinent to the Egyptian administration's assumption of all responsibilities in the territory from which the withdrawal will take place.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the committee will visit the utilities, establishments, hotels, airports and other installations to draw up a timetable for the handover to the Egyptian administration of these installations and their uninterrupted operation. In addition, the committee will discuss regulation of air flights, particularly since two Egyptian airports will be used for tourism, civilian purposes and civil aviation. The third airport, in Sharm ash-Shaykh, will facilitate the arrival of the peacekeeping forces.

'Ali said that the committee will discuss compensation to proprietors of certain installations so that Egypt will receive everything in Sinai in good working condition. The committee will continue its work until this process has been achieved. 'Ali said that Egypt and the United States will conduct air reconnaissance operations to define the sites in the specified areas for positioning and housing the peacekeeping forces.

ABU GHAZALAH INTERVIEWED ON ARMS, MILITARY ISSUES

PM101114 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 6 Aug 81 p 3

[Interview granted by Egyptian Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah to Sana' as-Sa'id in Cairo; date not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] If we go back a little to your visit to France in the second week of June, do you believe that the ground has been prepared for full and close cooperation with France in the armaments field?

[Answer] We believe in the policy of diversifying armaments, and for this reason we look to the countries that are best at producing arms, the leading countries among which are today the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain and certain other European countries, as well as China, which has entered the international market recently. We look at military technology which suits us and choose from it.

For example, in the field of aviation we believe that the Mirage 2000 is an airplane that suits us: It has capabilities equal to those of the F-16 and, we are told, it is cheaper than the F-16. The Mirage 2000 is used by the French forces and is believed to be the airplane for the next 1/4 century. During my visit to France we expressed a desire to buy the plane but I cannot reveal the details of what has been agreed upon between us and France.

[Question] Finance was a problem in the transactions between you and France. Did you overcome this problem?

[Answer] We are hoping that France will help us with finance, provided that it will be on easy terms extending to 25 years with 5 or 12 years of grace.

[Question] What happened with the French Alpha jet aircraft?

[Answer] We have signed a contract for 30 Alpha jets and France will shortly send us 6 assembled aircraft while the rest will be assembled in our own factories. Agreement was reached with France that they will work 600,000 man-hours with us, which is a large figure. [Sentence as published]

[Question] Despite what is happening in the area and even after the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor, we still find that the [U.S.] Congress sympathizes with Israel. In fact, U.S. sources stated that Israel is expected to receive 22 F-16 and 15 F-15 aircraft, 200 M-60 tanks and 600 Maverick missiles.

[Answer] Congress' sympathy with Israel is not something new. But if Israel today receives a number of F-16 and F-15 aircraft, this will not change the present situation at all. Israel today has more than 600 aircraft. There are ongoing contracts which supply Israel. Also, we are not in an arms race with Israel, but have a specific plan to develop our armed forces. It is a plan that follows a scientific course by which we intend to bring the size of our armed forces to a point where they will be capable of deterrence, of defending Egypt and of helping any Arab state that may ask us for assistance.

[Question] Are you satisfied with the arms deal with the United States?

[Answer] We say that we have many sources of armaments. The United States gave us arms and we are grateful to it, although what has been given was certainly not as much as requested. What the United States has given us is still limited. We hope that the U.S. Government will increase the volume of military aid so as to enable us to develop the Egyptian Armed Forces and bring them up to the level we desire in terms of achieving deterrence.

We hope that President as-Sadat's current visit to the United States will lead to great U.S. arms supplies to Egypt. We also hope that the Americans will look to their own interests. We believe today that Egyptian interests tally with U.S. interests. Nobody would say that U.S. interests accord with Israeli interests. A wise person in America is one who cares first and foremost for his country's interests. If America cares for its own interests, it will go along with the Arabs and Egypt all the way and will not give Israel first priority.

[Question] What was the U.S. response to Egypt's request for the advanced Hawkeye reconnaissance planes?

[Answer] We have asked the United States to supply us with these planes, but I cannot comment on this subject now.

[Question] What about the F-15 aircraft?

[Answer] We have asked the United States to give Egypt these aircraft, but the only obstacle is finance.

[Question] The security of Egypt and the Arab states has become threatened because Israel acts without any controls.

[Answer] There is no such thing as threatened security and nonthreatened security. In order for the security of the Arab countries not to be threatened they must be strong. The Arab countries have the funds and the manpower. All they need is arms. In the face of a strong Egypt and a strong Arab nation nobody will dare to behave threateningly in the area or threaten its security. Strength, according to the principles of strategy, reflects deterrence against the other side. The policy of deterrence basically depends on many factors, most important of which is that the Arab countries should have a capable means of deterrence which is not available to them at present. Even if it may be available to them in terms of armaments it may not be available to them in terms of quality, training or cohesiveness.

Moreover, the Arab nation should be able to convince its adversary that it has an effective and capable deterrent strength. There should be a sincere and definite will to use this strength if the adversary is not deterred. But this deterrent strength does not exist. I would cite, for example, what happened following the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

I am certain that Israel would not have dared to attack the Iraqi nuclear reactor if the Arab nation had the necessary deterrent strength. This is evident in the fact that Israel did not attack the reactor before Iraq entered into war with Iran because it was afraid that Iraq would deal it a painful blow. In other words, there was the calculation of profit and loss in the military sense. The military always thinks logically in estimating a situation.

[Question] The question of the area's security prompts us to talk about the situation in Iran and the state of total collapse it has reached. Does this not encourage the Soviet Union to encircle it? [Question as published]

[Answer] Iran is regarded as a critical area between the two superpowers. If Russia were to take a step into Iran, then at the same time it would be making the United States take a counterstep. It appears to me that it would be difficult for either side to take any violent or dramatic step in Iran without considering the consequences.

[Question] Some people say that you are imagining a nonexistent danger when you talk about the Soviet Union.

[Answer] Imaginary? Can the occupation of Afghanistan be imaginary?

[Question] How is the situation with regard to the Egyptian concentration on the Libyan border?

[Answer] They are purely defensive. It is sufficient that you should know that in Libya there are 2,750 tanks, 500 aircraft, 6,000 Cubans, 2,000 Soviets, 60 Russian pilots, 60 Cuban pilots and 40 Syrian pilots. I wonder who all these people intend to fight? They might become offensive at any time. The question is who will man and operate this large number of tanks?

I wonder why Al-Qadhdhafi has not asked Egypt to train his forces? He has 250,000 Egyptians who could train them better than the Russians, but instead he brings in East Germans to safeguard his life.

[Question] Some people say that there are Egyptian forces and advisers in Sudan and that you supply Sudan with arms.

[Answer] We have some advisers in Sudan who can be called an Egyptian expeditionary mission who train their Sudanese brothers. As for the arms that we give to Sudan, they are Egyptian.

[Question] Are you still supplying Afghanistan with arms?

[Answer] Egyptian policy toward Afghanistan is still firm and has not changed. This is known to everybody.

[Question] You have spoken previously about the Egyptian facilities that will be given to the United States, but recently there has been talk about the Ra's Banas base. Has there been any change with regard to your offer to the United States for the use of the base?

[Answer] The situation has not changed from what it used to be. President as-Sadat has offered the facilities and it is up to the Americans to accept the offer or not. This is something that concerns them. If they want to develop the base the opportunity is available to them to do so at any time.

[Question] What about the use of facilities at Sinai airfields, particularly since the Americans will be participating with a unit in the peace force that will be stationed there and which, it is said, is going to be the nucleus of the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] in the area?

[Answer] First of all, no facilities will be given to the United States in Sinai. As for the peace force, including the U.S. unit, it will use the airfields on a civilian basis. The Egyptians will have the same right. It is known that the aircraft that will land in the airfields will be nonmilitary and the armaments will be light. As for the American force that will take part in the peace force, it will not be an RDF component but an international observation force.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 425

JN101710 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Communique No 425 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 10 August 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The great army of Iraq and of the glorious Arab nation continued its activities in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. As a result of the raid mounted by one of our units the night of 8-9 August on enemy positions in the Abadan region, the enemy lost 287 killed and 2 armored personnel carriers and 2 guns destroyed. Our forward units also pounded with various weapons enemy concentrations and positions in the same region, killing 24 and destroying 2 infantry positions, 1 tank, 1 vehicle loaded with hardware and 3 stockpiles of hardware.
- B. Ten killed in the Sumar region.
- C. Five killed in the Mimak region in front of our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
- D. Two killed and one excavator destroyed in the Dezful region.
- E. Two vehicles destroyed in the Shush region.
- F. One vehicle destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
- G. One observation post destroyed in the Mehran region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 328 killed and 2 armored personnel carriers, 2 guns, 2 infantry positions, 1 tank, 4 vehicles, 1 excavator, 3 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed.

II. Our air force planes today raided enemy concentrations in the Sar Dasht region and scored direct hits before returning safely to base.

III. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: 51 martyrs in all sectors, including our losses in the raid mounted by our units on the night of 8-9 August on enemy positions in the Abadan region.
- B. In equipment: Six vehicles, three mortars and one gun damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 August 1981

DELEGATION TO PARTICIPATE IN OPEC MEETING

JN101235 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 10 Aug (INA)--It was announced at the Oil Ministry today that an Iraqi delegation will participate in the consultative meeting to be held in Geneva on 19 August to discuss the current situation in the oil market.

In a statement to INA, an official ministry source said that Iraq will exert strenuous efforts to work out a collective stand that would solve the current problems with regard to organizing production and supporting the structure of prices in the face of ceaseless attempts by the international energy agency member states to undermine and dismember OPEC's unity.

The source said that Iraq has on many occasions expressed its full readiness to tackle this issue within the context of OPEC's unity and structure. He added that Iraq's concern over and feelings with regard to the gravity of the problems facing OPEC were expressed at the highest level. The official source cited President Saddam Husayn's call in his 17 July revolution speech for ending the oil surplus in the international market and for restoring balance in market supply and demand.

The source said Iraq believes that the price dispute should be solved through understanding and joint cooperation within the context of OPEC and not through unilateral measures which are bound to weaken the organization and to sow discord among its ranks.

AL-WAZZAN DISCUSSES FOLLOWUP MEETING, OTHER ISSUES

NC101503 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Leaving the presidential palace following his meeting with President Ilyas Sarkis today, Prime Minister al-Wazzan was asked if it had been decided to convene a meeting of the Arab followup committee at the ambassadorial level. He answered: We are sorry that Saudi ambassador [Lt Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir] is sick in bed in Medina. Today we inquired about his condition and learned that he cannot come [to Beirut] within the next 2 days. Naturally, we are studying the possibility of convening a meeting of the committee if it becomes evident that he will not be able to attend.

Answering a question on the security situation and on whether anything will be done this week to open the crossing points, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: You know our line; we prefer to work and to speak later. Concerning the security situation, we are working toward bringing about stability in all areas, including Tripoli, to which we have paid great attention, especially during our talks in Damascus where we obtained assurances of steps that would help to consolidate security in the capital of the north.

Concerning the security situation in Beirut, we are working toward important arrangements whose effects will appear at the proper time. A high-level security meeting will be convened tomorrow to discuss arrangements for holding the approaching school exams in a safe atmosphere. We are carefully studying anything that will promote the security situation.

Answering a question on the Arab summit meeting, Al-Wazzan said: The press has published the statements made by some Arab officials. The question of holding an Arab summit meeting is very important and delicate. No one should expect us to receive consents quickly before studies are made and before contacts are held. A summit meeting represents the highest level of joint responsibility. Thank God, the Arab family is big. Some brothers need the necessary time to hold contacts and form a complete picture.

Concerning the U.S. plan on Lebanon, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: We read and hear as you read and hear. Meanwhile, we have asked our missions abroad, especially in the United States and at the United Nations, to provide us with all the useful information that will enable us to form a clear opinion. Until we receive such official information, we emphasize that it is inadmissible to ask a question that deals with such a delicate issue before the official text or proposal is submitted.

REPORTAGE ON MILITARY OCCURRENCES 10 AUG

Israeli Gunboats Seen

NC102041 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 10 Aug 81

[Text] As darkness fell in southern Lebanon, Israeli gunboats were seen cruising off the southern coast on reconnaissance. Israeli aircraft overflew the area today on reconnaissance sorties.

Beirut, Tripoli Calm

NC102033 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Security sources reported a short while ago that the security situation in Beirut and Tripoli is calm and that security organs managed to contain the tension that erupted in the capital, Beirut, this afternoon.

Within the context of calm in Tripoli, the merchants society in the city called on merchants and shopkeepers to report for duty as usual tomorrow morning, Tuesday.

Clashes in Beirut

NC101548 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Sounds of gunfire from heavy-caliber and medium-caliber weapons are being heard intermittently in the commercial district and up to Al-Barjawa [in Beirut]. Since 1600 [1400 GMT] today gunmen positioned in Muhammad al-Hut Street, Khuri Sa'adah Hospital, [name indistinct] building, Bisharah Alkhuri Street and [name indistinct] building have been firing on the eastern residential quarters and the army positions. Clashes ensued in which rockets and tanks were used. Al-Barjawi was hit by 120-mm mortar rounds.

Since the morning extreme tension has prevailed on the capital's traditional contact lines, particularly in the commercial district. Beirut Port came under heavy shelling in the morning, which resulted in extensive damage to the customs house and to the warehouses.

Meanwhile, 12 Syrian intelligence men set up a checkpoint in the Cocody area on the road to Beirut airport and arrested 7 persons.

'Israeli' Bombs Wound Two

NC101516 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] News agency reports from southern Lebanon say that two Israeli cluster bombs exploded this afternoon in the area, wounding two civilians. Correspondents say that the first bomb went off under a tractor on the Al-Bazuriyah road in the Tyre area, seriously wounding the driver. The second bomb went in Wadi Jily, southeast of Sidon, wounding a citizen.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DISMAYED AT AIRCRAFT SUSPENSION

TA111006 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem has expressed Israel's dismay over the continued suspension of the supply of F-16 and F-15 aircraft. The spokesman defined the suspension as a breach of contract between the two countries.

SAUDI PEACE PLAN GARNERS MIXED REACTIONS

West Bank Newspapers

TA101118 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 10 Aug 81 p 1

[West Bank correspondent's report]

[Text] The Saudi peace plan has aroused conflicting reactions in the territories.

AL-QUDS, associated with Jordan, uses positive terms in commenting on the plan, as published in its lead article entitled "A New Role for Saudi Arabia."

The newspaper writes that this is a realistic and moderate plan and that Saudi Arabia has acquired an important status following its contribution to the cease-fire in Lebanon--something which had raised apprehension among the Begin government members.

On the other hand, ASH-SHA'B publishes a lead article entitled "The Limits of Beautiful Words" and voices a different attitude. It says that Amir Fahd's statements might be nice, "but the bitter truth is that words remain words and hopes are still hopes, with no guarantee or footing in reality." The author of the article urges the Saudis to move from declarations to deeds.

Citizens Rights Movement

TA081820 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] The Secretariat of the Citizens Rights Movement has called on the prime minister not to reject outright the peace plan presented by the Saudi crown prince. The Citizens Rights Movement says Prince Fahd's plan is extreme indeed but the plan suggested by the Israeli Government which includes the annexation of the West Bank is also extreme and the government nevertheless declares its desire for peace.

Ehrlich Reacts

TA101632 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Report by political correspondent Gad Becker]

[Excerpt] [Becker] In this morning's Cabinet session, the Foreign Minister delivered a political report dealing chiefly with the Saudi Arabian proposal. Shamir rejects the proposal flatly, as has already been announced. No discussion on the Saudi proposal took place during the Cabinet session, nor were any remarks made; but unlike the foreign minister, Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich, who chaired the Cabinet session today, expresses a different opinion even though he says the plan itself contains nothing new.

[Ehrlich] Every statement by a hostile country like Saudi Arabia, which says that it is ready to recognize Israel, contains a positive component. This is a turning point but no cause for excitement because this whole plan is not new and all its aim is the liquidation of Israel. One has to see things in their proper perspective. At the same time, one has to see this, I would say, in proper relation.

[Question] Does this mean that Israel should perhaps be acting toward a continuation of this process?

[Answer] For the time being Israel need not act in any way on this matter.

[Question] Sir, how do you regard Egyptian President as-Sadat's statement regarding the Saudi initiative?

[Answer] I think he almost expressed an Israeli position.

[Becker] President as-Sadat's statement against the Saudi initiative at least created the impression that the Saudi move had not been coordinated with Egypt, but it is estimated in Jerusalem that the Saudis received encouragement from sympathetic elements in the U.S. administration. As for the version of Israel's firm negative reaction, Cabinet members are saying after today's Cabinet session that an unambiguous statement was necessary to preclude any misunderstandings regarding Israel's positions. Moreover, the ministers add, in view of As-Sadat's statement, Israel certainly need not be requested to treat the Saudi plan with any more respect. [end recording]

CABINET MEETS 10 AUGUST, APPROVES APPOINTMENTS

TA101048 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Excerpt] This morning the Cabinet approved the appointment of Rafi Farber as director general of the Tourism Ministry, which has been reestablished upon the appointment of Minister Avraham Sharir. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the appointment contradicts the view of the government appointments committee which believes Mr Farber is not qualified for the job. Mr Farber is a member of the Liberal Party center and is an associate of Minister Sharir.

The Cabinet also approved the reestablishment of the Tourism Ministry and decided to put it in charge of those departments at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the state companies dealing with tourism. The Cabinet also decided to transfer project renewal [for the rehabilitation of slums], which had to date been the responsibility of Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin, to the Ministry of Construction and Housing. The Cabinet further decided to change the name of the ministry dealing with religious matters from Ministry of Religions [Misrad Hadatot] to Ministry of Religious Affairs [Misrad Le'iniyani Datot], requested by Minister Yosef Burg.

DEFENSE MINISTER'S FIRST SPEECH TO KNESSET

TA101617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] In his first speech to the Knesset as defense minister, Ari'el Sharon has said that Jordan is a Palestinian state and Israel will not permit another Palestinian state to be established in the West Bank. Minister Sharon also said that there were signs in the northern border situation of a continuation of firing by the terrorists. They were digging in, equipping themselves and amassing weapons.

On the situation in the Galilee panhandle and western Galilee, the defense minister said that we had no intention of putting towns or industrial zones underground. We would find ways of making sure that the civilian establishment would not be paralyzed in a time of emergency.

After his tour of the north yesterday, Minister Sharon ordered the preparation of teams of building contractors and the construction of defense installations for 47 educational institutions. The issue was put forward for debate by Knesset Members Aharon Nahmi'as and Hanan Porat. Aharon Nahmi'as said that whoever decided to shell the terrorists should have known that the shelter system in the north was insufficient and unsuitable. Hanan Porat said that there would be no genuine solution if we did not take control of the area as far as the Litani and Az-Zahrani Rivers.

The issue was transferred, by a large majority, to the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs committee.

Further on Sharon Speech

TA101848 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Aug 81

[From the evening newsreel]

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said this evening that although Israel and Major Haddad's forces were definitely keeping the cease-fire, there were signs from the other side of a continuation of the firing. Ari'el Sharon said this during his debut in the Knesset in his post as defense minister in remarks made in reply to a motion for the agenda on the issue of the situation on the northern border. Our correspondent, Amnon Nadav, reports:

Ari'el Sharon believes that security and settlement are intertwined and this, according to him, will be his policy and path in the future. In fact, that was the only sentence in which the defense minister mentioned his future policy. As far as all the rest was concerned, Sharon explained that he did not intend to promise anything before it was thoroughly checked or to promise anything that could not be fulfilled. Therefore he contented himself with an analysis of the situation on the northern border and the activity of the terrorist organizations over the last few days.

[Begin Sharon recording] Signs are accumulating that the terrorist organizations are translating the spirit of the agreement to a cease-fire into something that was not agreed upon between the U.S. Government and the Government of Lebanon, with the mediation of the U.S. President's envoy, Mr Philip Habib. There is no direct activity against Israel on the Lebanese border, but, intermittently, there is activity against Haddad's forces in southern Lebanon, although a ban on such activity was also included in the agreement for a cease-fire. This activity takes the form of intermittent firing and the night before last, one of Haddad's positions in the Marj 'Uyun area was attacked.

The terrorist organizations want to prove that they still have freedom of action against Israel from the territory of neighboring countries and from other countries in the world. The Jordanians recently prevented attempts at strikes from their territory, which I will not detail here, and there have also been attempts at strikes against Israeli institutions in Rome, Athens and Vienna. We are witnesses to an attempt to present these attempts at strikes as a private initiative, in quotation marks, by extremist organizations. As far as we are concerned, this is one activity under one framework whose goal is the use of terror against Israel and, accordingly, is also guiding our moves. [end recording]

[Nadav] The defense minister announced that the special problems of the inhabitants of Qiryat Shemona would be discussed at the next Cabinet session on Sunday, 16 August. As for the northern settlements in general, he explained that in his opinion Israel could not and should not go under an armored roof and there was no intention of putting towns or industrial zones underground.

SHARON BEGINS TO ASSEMBLE DEFENSE MINISTRY TEAM

TA091130 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Aug 81 p 1

[Report by military correspondent]

[Text] The new defense minister, Ari'el Sharon, will this week hold a comprehensive tour in the northern command area escorted by Chief of Staff Eytan, the commander of the northern command and other IDF senior officers. The minister will be briefed on IDF operational plans as well as IDF deployment on the Golan Heights and on the border with Lebanon. The minister will visit Qiryat Shemona as well.

Sharon does not intend, at this stage, to introduce the sphere of personal command in the Defense Ministry. It was reported that Defense Ministry Director General Yosef Ma'ayan will continue his service, as will Hayim Yisre'eli, the veteran personal assistant to the defense minister and Defense Ministry's deputy director general.

Eli Landau was appointed the defense minister's assistant and adviser. He was Sharon's aide in the Agriculture Ministry and in the past had served as a career army officer and as MA'ARIV's military correspondent. During the elections campaign he resigned from the Agriculture Ministry in order to conduct the Likud "we are on the map" campaign. That was the party's largest information campaign on the settlement issue and was the epitome of Sharon's activity in the Agriculture Ministry during the term of the Ninth Knesset.

Brigadier General (Res) Bar-on is also moving from the Agriculture Ministry to the Defense Ministry and will coordinate settlement issues.

More Details

TA091057 Jerusalem POST in English 9 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Tel Aviv—Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon has brought a new team of top advisers and assistants along with him to his new post.

Brig Gen (Res) Uri Bar-on, who dealt with settlement matters in the Agriculture Ministry under Sharon, and Avi Duda'i, a ministry aide, have both joined the Defence Ministry staff.

Sharon this week begins a search for a new ministry comptroller to replace Maj Gen (Res) Refa'el Vardi, who resigned on Thursday. Vardi, who had been appointed by Prime Minister Menahem Begin, gave no reason for his resignation. He served one year in the post.

Vardi Resignation

TA070955 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] With the entry of the new defense minister, Ari'el Sharon, Maj Gen (Res) Refa'el Vardi, who is serving as defense establishment comptroller, has submitted his resignation. The resignation became valid yesterday morning and Mr Vardi has already left his office.

In reply to a question about the reasons for his resignation, and whether there was any personal background to it concerning his relations with Minister Sharon, Major General Vardi refused to comment. He simply confirmed the fact that his resignation had already gone into effect. The day before yesterday Vardi met with the prime minister and outgoing defense minister, Mr Menahem Begin, and informed him of his decision to resign on Sharon's entry into his new post. The resignation was accepted.

Vardi took over the post of defense establishment comptroller about 6 months ago at Mr Begin's request. In the past he served in the IDF as head of the Manpower Department, in the general staff headquarters and as coordinator of activities in the territories.

Further Appointments

TA070852 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Aug 81 p 3

[Tzvi Har'el reports]

[Excerpt] After meeting with the senior staff of the Defense Ministry Mr Sharon met with officers from the top command echelons of the IDF. The new defense minister was accompanied by Brig Gen (Res) Uri Bar-on and Eli Zilber, who had worked with him in the Ministry of Agriculture. Mr Bar-on, who served in the Agriculture Ministry as adviser on Settlement Affairs, commented to the HA'ARETZ correspondent that he had been transferred to the Defense Ministry in order to serve as chairman of the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs. "Up to 'Ezer Weizman's time," Mr Bar-on pointed out, "this post belonged to the Ministry of Defense." Another person who has been transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Defense is Mr Sharon's spokesman in the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr Eli Zilber, who told the HA'ARETZ correspondent that "I will apparently be appointed as spokesman for the Ministry of Defense."

Yesterday, on Minister Sharon's first day in his new appointment, he appointed an aide-de-camp Maj 'Oded Shamir. This post had been vacant for several months. Military ceremonies were held before and after the minister's appointments.

JORDAN FORCES WATCHING FOR TERRORIST MOVEMENT

TA071412 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] The security forces in Jordan have been put on the alert for fear that Palestinian terrorists will enter Jordanian territory from Syria in order to perpetrate terrorist acts in Israel. Travelers who arrived from Amman told our Arab affairs correspondent, Aharon Barne'a, that the Jordanians have already foiled several terrorist acts and seized large quantities of arms and equipment. It is assumed in Amman that it was Syria which initiated these acts due to its reservations about the cease-fire in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent adds that there are further signs which indicate that the terrorists are organizing to carry out acts against Israel, thus violating the cease-fire agreement. Saudi Arabia has recently transferred to the PLO large quantities of arms and ammunition.

Further Details

TA091104 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Aug 81 p 1

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent]

[Text] The Jordanian Army and Internal Security Forces have recently managed to foil several penetration attempts by PLO squads from Syria which schemed to perpetrate terrorist actions against Israel from Jordanian territory. They have also foiled penetration attempts against the Hashemite regime.

People returning from Jordan at the end of last week reported that over the last week the Jordanian Army units stationed near the Syrian border have begun a high state of alert following renewed penetration attempts by PLO squads from Syria. The Jordanian authorities take a very grave view of these attempts and according to these same people returning from Jordan, the army commander, Zayd Ibn Shakir, is personally supervising the foiling of the terrorist penetrations.

These sources further report that last week the Jordanian security forces succeeded in capturing PLO squads which were on their way to commit terrorist acts in Israel and which possessed large quantities of arms and sabotage materials.

According to the information possessed by the Jordanians, it transpires that the Syrian authorities have set up small camps near the Jordanian border for the PLO squads and that Syrian intelligence personnel accompany the squads up to their crossing point into Jordan.

CESSATION OF EGYPTIAN VIOLATIONS IN SINAI DEMANDED

TA090849 Tel Aviv HA ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Aug 81 p 1

[Report by military correspondent]

[Text] Israel appealed to Egypt to stop work on fortifications in two Sinai regions, near the Al-Jiddi Pass and near Refidim [Rafidah in Arabic]. This constitutes a violation of the military annex to the peace treaty. The violation was discovered by the U.S. photography flights held for both parties.

Israel has all along claimed that the Egyptians are maintaining in the Sinai elements of support units in addition to the brigades allowed to remain in the Sinai. There is an argument on this issue. The Egyptians claim that the decisive factor here is the number of soldiers and their major types of arms and not the battalion frameworks. Israel continues to contend that the decisive factor is also the number of formation commands located in the area.

It emerges that since July a new type of violation has been discovered: violation with regard to work on fortifications in the Refidim area where the Egyptians have set up an obstacle composed of a large number of fences, and another east of the Al-Jiddi Pass, where four positions were set up east of the A line. Security elements said the violation may have been inadvertent but this is happening for the first time and it is important that the principle be kept.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL OUTLINES WEST BANK DUTIES

TA101655 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Interview with Deputy Agriculture Minister Mikha'el Deqel by Knesset correspondent Moshe Hakohen--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr. Deputy Agriculture Minister, how will the tasks be divided in the Agriculture Ministry? Between the two deputy ministers?

[Answer] In the Agriculture Ministry the division is relatively simple. In addition to my being a farmer, as well as one who deals in agriculture on the public level, I will also be involved in the adoption of decisions in agricultural issues. But my direct responsibility will pertain to Judaea, Samaria, Gaza and the Golan Heights; establishing observation points; and the whole issue of establishing new settlements also on that side of the former green line.

[Question] In the sphere of settlements there are several departments that seem to be handling this, such as the settlement department in the Jewish Agency and the settlement division in the Zionist Organization. Now a new function is being established: Minister Sharon's aide Brigadier General Bar-On in the Defense Ministry. Are you not afraid of duplication, of conflicts in that sphere?

[Answer] I hope there will not be any conflicts and I do not think that there will be duplication. One has to regard our department or my deputyship in this subject as a kind of coordinating deputyship. I will have to coordinate all the factors working in the field such as the Jewish Agency, their central bureau, the districts, the Housing Ministry and other offices, not excluding the Defense Ministry, which plays a great role and has a direct involvement in everything happening in Judaea and Samaria—things that have considerable security and military implications. [end recording]

INFORMATION DIRECTOR TO UNITED STATES NAMED

TA070941 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] Mr Uri Oren has been appointed as the information and economic director in the United States, and his permanent residence will be in New York. This is a new post. Mr Oren is the finance minister's chief spokesman at the moment and prior to that he was the spokesman for Housing Minister David Levi.

Mr Oren has confirmed that he will leave next month to assume his new post and he will work in the offices of the Economic Mission in New York. He said that his post included the organization of all informational and economic issues, particularly in the field of public relations and Israeli political and economic information.

PUBLIC OPINION POLL FAVORS TOP INCUMBENTS

TA110848 Jerusalem POST in English 11 Aug 81 p 3

[Mark Segal report]

[Text] Premier Menahem Begin soars well ahead of former Labour Premier Yitzhaq Rabin and Labour Party Chairman Shim'on Peres in popularity in the latest Jerusalem POST opinion poll, with President Yitzhaq Navon beginning to climb the chart.

Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon is well ahead of all others as choice for defence minister, with the former favourite 'Ezer Weizman in decline after Rabin and Hayim Bar-Lev. Yoram Aridor does not fall far behind Sharon's ratio as choice for finance minister, with Labour's Hayim Ben-Shahar a runner-up and former Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz far behind. Only when it came to choosing a foreign minister did Labour's Abba Eban come close to incumbent Yitzhaq Shamir.

The survey was conducted by the Modi'in Ezrahi Applied Research Centre among a representative sample of 1,230 adults in the last week of July—after the elections, but before Begin installed his second government. While the number of the undecided in choosing a premier had shrunk to under 15 percent, the ratio was under one-quarter for defence minister, and one-third for both foreign and finance minister.

Question: "Who would you choose as premier?"

	End July Percentage	Mid-June Percentage
Menahem Begin	45.3	43.7
Yitzhaq Rabin	15.0	13.9
Shim'on Peres	10.4	13.2
Yitzhaq Navon	9.8	—
'Ezer Weizman	0.5	1.1
Others	3.6	4.8
Undecided	14.8	23.9

Centre Director Sara Shemer noted that Begin's strongest support is among the lowest socio-economic strata.

Q: "Who would you choose for defence minister?"

	End July Percentage	Mid-June Percentage
Ari'el Sharon	39.5	29.7
Yitzhaq Rabin	14.2	7.8
Hayim Bar-Lev	8.8	10.4
'Ezer Weizman	5.8	10.5
Moshe Dayan	2.4	2.6
Mordekhay Gur	1.0	2.0
Others	5.4	8.0
Undecided	22.9	29.0

Shemer noted that while Sharon's support is among the kind of constituency which backs Begin, both Rabin and Bar-Lev draw support among those whose higher up the socio-economic scale.

Q: "Who would you choose for foreign minister?"

	End July Percentage	Mid-June Percentage
Yitzhaq Shamir	27.3	27.0
Abba Eban	23.3	23.6
Moshe Dayan	7.6	6.9
Hayim Herzog	1.7	1.2
Yitzhaq Rabin	1.1	1.0
Others	5.6	4.3
Undecided	33.4	36.0

Shemer noted that support for Shamir was greater among the traditional Likud constituency, while Eban supporters are from the better-off, the better-educated and western communities.

Q: "Who would you choose for finance minister?"

	End July Percentage	Mid-June Percentage
Yoram Aridor	35.9	33.1
Hayim Ben-Shahar	16.8	17.0
Yiga'el Hurvitz	4.9	6.0
Ya'akov Levinson	3.7	2.4
Ya'akov Meridor	1.2	—
Others	3.1	3.9
Undecided	34.4	37.6

Shemer noted a stability of support for Aridor in the polls since April.

WEST BANK MAYORS: PLO SOLE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE

TA100955 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 10 Aug 81 p 2

[Jerusalem correspondent's report]

[Text] On Saturday the East Jerusalem AL-FAJR published a full page of reaction by mayors and various West Bank personalities to the new policy implemented recently by the coordinator of activities in the territories, Maj Gen Dani Mat. The headline of the page reads "Confirmation That the PLO is the Sole Representative of the Palestinian People."

All the personalities--among whom are Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah, Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf and Al-Birah Mayor Ibrahim Sulayman at-Tawil--publicly declared that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people. This distinctly contradicts the recent directives issued by the military government and the coordinator of activities in the territories, forbidding any public expression of identification with that organization.

Yesterday the military government banned Karim Khalaf's participation in a news conference scheduled to take place in Jerusalem today.

BETHLEHEM MAYOR PROTESTS BAN ON MOVEMENTS

TA101320 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj has sent a cable to the military commander of Judea and Samaria protesting that IDF soldiers today prevented him from attending a ceremony organized by the military government itself. Ilyas Frayj claims he was not allowed to attend a farewell party for the retiring president of the court of appeals in Judea and Samaria, (Nihad Jarala). Our correspondent, Arye Gus, has learned from the military government that Frayj was indeed stopped by a military barrier. However, the barrier was set to prevent public figures from the territories from attending a news conference in Jerusalem.

E. JERUSALEM UNION MEMBERS CRITICIZE SHARON

TA101526 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1440 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Excerpt] At 1008 this morning a news conference was held in Bet Agron, Jerusalem, with the participation of Ibrahim Daqqaq from East Jerusalem, the chairman of the West bank and East Jerusalem Engineers' Union and Khalil Touma, the secretary of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union in East Jerusalem. The news conference was opened and chaired by 'Uzi Burstein.

In his opening remarks, Burstein vigorously protested the decision by the new defense minister, Ari'el Sharon, and of the military government in Ramallah, refusing to give permission to Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf to attend that news conference. This refusal by the defense minister--'Uzi Burstein said--proves that the minister of defense is the same Ari'el Sharon who for 4 years conducted a policy of stealing land and establishing settlements in the West Bank. Unlike what Ari'el Sharon has tried to persuade us of--that he will surprise us all by his good policy towards the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el--this is not so. By refusing to allow Karim Khalaf to attend this news conference, he is also delivering a blow to the freedom of expression and the media in Israel, because this could have been an opportunity for a precise explanation of Karim Khalaf's positions on the problem of Israel-Palestine attitudes. He could have been asked questions and clear answers could have been given. It was because of fear of the truth that the defense minister and the military government refused to permit Karim Khalaf to attend this news conference.

Later on in his remarks, 'Uzi Burstein stressed that recently the authorities had decided on repressive measures in the territories. This was taking the form of banning any mention of the word PLO, stemming from the desire to drive a wedge between the trade unions. In his concluding remarks, Burstein said that the participation of Israelis in that news conference proved the concern of lovers of peace and democracy in Israel at the increase in repression in the conquered territories.

WEST BANK MAYOR'S NEWS CONFERENCE BANNED

TA091950 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] The military government has decided not to permit Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf to hold a news conference in Jerusalem tomorrow. The announcement was handed to Khalaf this evening, the reason for the decision being that the Ramallah mayor's investigation has not yet been concluded following his statements favoring the PLO and published by AL-FAJR last week.

Our correspondent was told by the military government that it was adhering to its policy of not permitting public figures from the territories to take advantage of public stages in order to cause a ferment in the atmosphere. Our correspondent reports that the mayor of Ramallah wanted to convene the news conference in order to explain his statements and announce that the military government was restricting his moves and harming his rights as mayor.

Our correspondent, Rafiq Halabi, has learned that the decision to ban the holding of the news conference was made with the approval of Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon.

NABULUS MAYOR COMPLAINS OF IDF HARASSMENT

TA091600 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1440 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Nabulus, 9 Aug--Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah has approached the Judaea and Samaria military government with a complaint that the soldiers guarding his house are "harassing him unbearably." He claimed that the soldiers block the gates to his garden with their car and interrogate his guests for hours on end.

Ash-Shak'ah demands that both the soldiers and his bodyguards be removed and that he not be followed whenever he leaves his house, as he says he is.

The military government has told the ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria that the military government rejects the charge of harassment by IDF soldiers and that bodyguards will continue to watch him in the future as well.

RECORD NUMBER OF UNIFIL-TERRORISTS INCIDENTS

TA071136 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 7 Aug 81 p 2

[Military correspondent's report]

[Text] The number of incidents involving the terrorists and UNIFIL soldiers has doubled in the last few months, reaching an unprecedented peak in 2 years.

In the last few months, the number of incidents reached a monthly average of approximately 120, compared with an annual average of about 60. The scope of incidents between the terrorists and UN personnel in southern Lebanon has increased and has reached 70 percent of all incidents in which the UN force was involved, while UNIFIL-Christian militia incidents dropped to constitute 30 percent of all the incidents. In the clashes between UNIFIL and the terrorists in this period, two UN personnel were killed and more than five were wounded.

Behind this phenomenon are the terrorists' efforts to operate from an area controlled by the UN force against the territory under Major Haddad's control and Israel, and the UNIFIL attempts to block this.

These are attempts by groups of terrorists to penetrate through UNIFIL areas into the area controlled by Major Haddad and into Israel, and to return and introduce means of warfare into UN-controlled zones. Other forms of such terrorist attempts are firing from rocket launchers from inside UNIFIL areas, and setting up new terrorist positions, primarily in the areas controlled by the Fijian, Senegalese and Nigerian contingents.

The increasing gravity of terrorist attempts to undermine UNIFIL activity has found expression in various forms.

Terrorist objection--involving physical violence--to searches conducted at the UN force's checkpoints.

Threats to harm UNIFIL soldiers when not allowed to cross UNIFIL zones.

Firing at UNIFIL positions and patrols with malicious intent.

Attempting to kidnap, and actually kidnaping UN personnel, mainly Fijian soldiers.

One should point out that the PLO has continually promised, in contacts it has held with UNIFIL, that it would restrain its members and would cooperate in trying to prevent incidents. However, that organization has so far done nothing substantial in this respect.

UN TRUCE SUPERVISORS WILL REMAIN IN SINAI

TA070736 Jerusalem POST in English 7 Aug 81 p 2

[David Landau report]

[Text] The 3,000 men of the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) will not be the only international peace-keepers policing the Sinai after Israel's final withdrawal next April. Over a dozen officers from different countries will be there too: Men of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). UNTSO has been in the Peninsula since 1948 and seems destined to stay there forever.

"They are like forgotten Japanese soldiers," was how one high Israeli defence official described the UNTSO this week. However, the official made it clear that Israel will have no objection to the UNTSO men remaining in Sinai. The assumption in Israeli and UN circles is that Egypt will not object, either, to UNTSO remaining on its sovereign soil. Indeed, the impression in some UN quarters is that Cairo positively wants UNTSO to remain--perhaps as a living symbol of the future hope that the MFO can one day be replaced by a UN peace-keeping force (as was originally agreed in the Egypt-Israel peace treaty). Moreover, the great powers, which as permanent members of the Security Council have the last word on the fate of the UNTSO presence, are believed to desire that it stays put. This is especially true of the Soviet Union, which has officers serving at UNTSO's Sinai mission headquarters in Cairo. Under an agreement between the powers, officers from the permanent member countries do not actually serve on the ground in Sinai, but only at the Cairo headquarters.

It is understood that the UN would also like to keep the UNTSO men where they are. "They keep the UN flag flying," a UN source said, describing their apparent function. "Their continued presence could only be beneficial to both Egypt and Israel." UN circles apparently also feel that the UNTSO presence is important as a possible future nucleus of a large peace-keeping force to replace the MFO. Israel has consistently made it clear--and has effectively enshrined this in the MFO agreement--that it will only consider returning to the original UN force format envisaged in the peace treaty if the UN explicitly endorses and accepts the Israel-Egypt peace treaty. UNTSO mans four positions in the Peninsula: At Al-'Arish, at Al-Bala'izah (near Bir al-Gafgafah), at Al-Nakhl and at Tasa. Two or three officers man each post, and they are frequently rotated. The officers hail from Argentina, Chile, Canada, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Belgium, Austria and the Netherlands. At headquarters they are joined by officers from the U.S., the USSR and France.

The high Israeli defence official said there is no reason for Israel to oppose the continued UNTSO presence in Sinai on the grounds that that presence is anomalous and in effect expresses the UN's refusal to recognize the peace treaty. "If the Egyptians don't construe it in this way, and are prepared to have the UNTSO on their territory, then why should we object? If the United Nations has got money to spend on such things, why should we gainsay them?" UNTSO maintains an active presence on the Israel-Lebanon and Israel-Syria borders, and a passive presence on the Jordanian front.

LIBYAAL-QADHDHAFI SENDS LETTER ON NORTHERN IRELAND

LD101034 Tripoli JANA in English 0945 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Letter sent by Libyan Leader Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim; date not given]

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Aug (JANA)--Mr. Waldheim, U.N. secretary general:

I very much regret to draw your attention to a painful human tragedy. But it seems that we live in a world whose conscience is dead due to the repeated violent incidents, otherwise we could have said that the world [word indistinct] is shaken for the tragedy. But in fact it is not.

I would like to draw your attention to the slow, heroic and tragic death series which every sixty days takes the life of the most heroic people of northern Ireland as a result of the British arrogance.

Britain refuses to treat them as political prisoners although their status should be considered so, because they are fighting for a just holy cause for the freedom of their people. Their people is one of the small peoples of the world, but they have a place in the sun and on Earth as they were created by God.

In spite of the good relation between Britain and my country, I, as human being and a revolutionary and not as a politician, because I do not hold any political or administrative post, call upon you and urge you to intervene, and through you, I address the conscience of the United Nations in order to stop this tragic death series. Otherwise the price will be paid by all adamant and the onlookers and might be dearer and more painful. If we could not stop this tragedy, then history, the next generations and the conscience of humanity when it awakens, will curse the civilisation of today and consider it as a period of the dark ages and more racist and backward still.

I, Mr Secretary General, raise my voice high in [word indistinct] protest against the British non-humanitarian code of conduct and condemn the world's indifference towards this humane issue irrespective of its just political aspect. I believe I voice the opinion of the unheard millions filing a document among UN documents for next generals that spares me personally and my country the condemnation of history. This is a document in defence of a group of human beings who are led to death at the rate of one every sixty days similar to the sad and horrible human sacrifices in the dark ages with the world raises but silence.

Colonel Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi

BULGARIAN DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES 10 AUG

LD101329 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Col Gen Antanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian Army arrived in Tripoli at noon today. He was welcomed at Tripoli International Airport by Brig 'Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces.

MOROCCOFRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ATTENDS DINNER, DEPARTS

Boucetta Dinner Speech

LD101400 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Rabat, 10 Aug (MAP)--Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta gave a dinner party on 9 August in honor of French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson, who arrived that same day on a 2-day official visit to Morocco.

On this occasion M'hamed Boucetta gave a speech expressing his joy at receiving Cheysson and the accompanying delegation. He also praised the French external relations minister personally, saying that he is one of the prominent faces in the new France. He praised the French minister's experience and the strength and firmness of his commitments. Boucetta talked about the nature of Moroccan-French relations with a reminder of the existing ties in various fields. He expressed Morocco's satisfaction with the efforts made by the French community for the dynamic, dedicated and efficient development of Morocco. He also praised the measures taken by the French Government in the interest of immigrant workers living in France.

Boucetta went on to talk about the range of cooperation between the two countries, the Moroccan 5-year plan and the ambition to raise the population's standard of living. He expressed his conviction that France would help Morocco execute the projects of that plan. The Moroccan minister of state said that France, for us, is a friendly country and that we depend on it a great deal to improve our relations with the EEC and to help us balance our trade. He added that bilateral relations, which have remained satisfactory, could be developed further for the mutual interest of Morocco and France.

Concerning the situation in the Middle East, Boucetta stressed Morocco's firm stand for a just and permanent peace in the region, which could be achieved by the Palestinian people regaining their legitimate rights and establishing an independent state under the leadership of the PLO.

The minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation explained that Morocco wants peace to prevail in the Arab Maghreb region so that all efforts can be concentrated on the battle for development and the construction of a great Arab Maghreb structure. He said: "We have great hopes that His Majesty King Hassan II's proposals at the Nairobi summit will receive the desired understanding so that peace will prevail in our region." Boucetta stressed that Morocco, which gains strength because of the right and legitimacy of its cause, will not allow anyone to violate its sovereignty or harm its dignity and territorial unity.

Boucetta went on to say that Morocco, which belongs to the Third World, has continuously struggled for mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and for the defense of the right of peoples for self-determination and has condemned the foreign intervention in Afghanistan. He added that Morocco will make every effort for the establishment of a new international economic structure and the right of peoples to enjoy their natural wealth.

Boucetta called for another amicable dialogue between nations. The Moroccan minister of state expressed his conviction that Cheysson's visit to Morocco will contribute to the consolidation of relations between Morocco and France in all fields.

Cheysson Dinner Comments

LD101430 Rabat MAP in French 1000 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Rabat, 10 Aug (MAP)—Claude Cheysson spoke with feeling about the family ties which gave him an opportunity during his youth to visit Morocco often, about the comradeship-in-arms with and the courage of the Moroccans who fought with the French during the war, and about the friendships he had established and cultivated with Moroccan personalities as young diplomat during his career at the EEC.

The French minister of external relations spoke at length about the complementary nature of the economies of Europe and the countries on the southern shores of the Mediterranean, and of France and Morocco in particular. Concerning exchanges at a human level, Claude Cheysson said that "as long as the Moroccan workers settled in France wish to remain there, the French Government will guarantee their rights, security and freedom of association and will see to it that they enjoy a cultural environment and an educational system suited to their children."

The French minister also mentioned the efforts his government is making to restore an economic balance between Morocco on the one hand and France and the EEC on the other. In the political context, Mr Cheysson stressed the points on which France's and Morocco's views converge, both being inspired by "the will to live in independence," "the rejection of totalitarianism, and the attachment to the identify and development of man in a free society."

In connection with the Middle East, the French minister of external relations reaffirmed that all peoples have the right to a future, to hope, and that no people can tolerate living in camps with violence their only prospect. He added: The Palestinian people have the right to a homeland, to a state structure.

Recalling the main principles upon which French policy is built, Mr Cheysson strongly condemned "every kind of discrimination" and reiterated France's solemn commitment to southern Africa and France's responsibilities regarding stability in Africa.

On the subject of the Sahara, Mr Cheysson strongly reaffirmed his admiration for "the courage and intelligence of His Majesty King Hassan II in announcing in Nairobi his intention to organize a referendum." He added that he respects this decision and that he would not say anything further on a subject which is the concern of the leaders and peoples of the region.

The French minister ended his speech by speaking about his hope for strengthening the ties between the two countries, because "history, nature and a common taste for independence command us to do so." Finally, he paid ringing tribute to the pride, culture and dignity of the Moroccan people and to King Hassan II, who represents all of this.

Cheysson Predeparture Remarks

LD102215 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson left Rabat this morning at the end of an official visit to Morocco during which he was received by His Majesty King Hassan II.

Claude Cheysson described his visit to Morocco as "constructive," particularly the audience he had with his majesty the king. Cheysson said that the audience lasted for more than 90 minutes: They discussed a number of issues of interest to the relations between the two countries.

The French minister had lengthy talks with the prime minister and justice minister, Maati Bouabid, which dealt with bilateral relations and a number of international problems of mutual interest, as well as the situation in northwest Africa in the light of the royal initiative on the Sahara. Claude Cheysson also had talks with the minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, M'hamed Boucetta, and held a meeting with a number of ministers during which means for consolidating the cooperative relations between the two countries were studied.

Claude Cheysson and M'hamed Boucetta signed three judicial and consular agreements in the presence of Prime Minister and Justice Minister Maati Bouabid. The French minister underlined the significance of these agreements in a news conference he held prior to his departure from Morocco. He pointed out that these agreements are proof of the deep relations between Morocco and France. They also reflect the two countries' will to consolidate these relations with total respect for the two peoples' and countries' civilizations, values and traditions.

The French minister of external relations said that several decisions were made with regard to the development of cooperation between Morocco and France. There are decisions which are about to be made concerning French participation in Morocco's 5-year plan projects. Claude Cheysson reaffirmed that the French Government will take special care with the immigrant workers, including those from Morocco, and will work for safeguarding their rights, especially those concerning the preservation of the workers' culture. He said that the French Government intends to let the workers participate in the life of the local communities and reaffirmed that the hardships suffered by some Moroccan families in the past will not be repeated at all.

The French minister was asked about the recent incidents in Casablanca. He said that such incidents were the concern of Morocco alone, and that he does not believe that a French minister should comment on them.

With regard to the Middle East crisis, Claude Cheysson recalled the principles on which his country's policy on this issue are based and reaffirmed all peoples' right to self-determination and states' right to security.

Referring to the position of Jerusalem, the French minister of external relations condemned any unilateral action which is apt to change the characteristic of some towns. He said that respect of these principles will pave the way for the final goal--to find a comprehensive solution for the Middle East problem.

Regarding the recent proposals by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the French minister pointed out that he has not seen the details of these proposals. However, he reaffirmed that these proposals may constitute a very important element as they have come from a state which belongs to the region.

Claude Cheysson added that no negotiations can be held without the participation of the PLO. He recalled his country's position on the PLO representing the Palestinian people, and said that this attitude depends on the policy on which all EEC countries have agreed.

The French minister of external relations was seen off at Rabat-Sale Airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta, President and Chairman of the Board of the Sharifian Phosphate Bureau Mohamed Karim Lamrani, the French ambassador in Rabat, the Moroccan ambassador in Paris and the Vatican, the governor of Sale and other officials.

CAMEROONFRENCH MINISTER DISCUSSES AID TO CHAD, COOPERATION

Aid for Chad Reconstruction

AB071627 Paris AFP in French 1009 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Yaounde, 7 Aug (AFP)--French Minister for Cooperation and Development Jean-Pierre Cot said in an interview with AFP on Friday in Yaounde (Cameroon) that France will unconditionally take part in the reconstruction of Ndjamena.

Mr Cot, who will end his 5-day friendly and working visit to Cameroon on Saturday morning, has by so doing clearly stated that France henceforth refuses to make its aid to Chad conditional on the withdrawal of the Libyan troops. The French minister, however, stated that Paris was doing everything possible to ensure the setting up of an inter-African force in Chad, in conformity with the recent resolution adopted at the summit in Nairobi and by so doing, to obtain the withdrawal of the Libyan troops from the Chadian territory. We must create conditions to push Tripoli to the wall, he added.

Mr Cot said that France, which has already been assured of the support of several African countries, intends to play a catalytic role within the framework of a policy of reconstruction in a united Chad. Speaking on the 1-week tour which a French Government emissary, Mr Jean-Pierre Campredon, has undertaken to Chad, the minister pointed out that the tour clearly demonstrates Paris' willingness to enter into concrete bilateral cooperation.

Mr Cott recalled that seven experts sent by the French Ministry of Cooperation and Development are currently in the Chadian capital to assess the reconditioning of various equipment and installations in the city (electricity, water supply, telecommunications and other services).

This mission, which will last about 12 days, will lead to the dispatch of several French technical teams to Ndjamena as a short term measure, Mr Cot said. He added that their presence will necessitate the opening of a consulate in the Chadian capital.

On the reopening of the French Embassy in Chad, Mr Cot believes that this question is still premature.

The minister also pointed out that Mr Campredon reported to him on Thursday on his return from a visit to Chad about the results of his mission. According to Mr Campredon, the Chadian authorities expressed their ardent desire to reestablish quickly the close cooperation ties with France and to do everything possible to obtain the withdrawal of the Libyans.

Bilateral Cooperation Policy

AB081117 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] The French minister for cooperation and development, Jean-Pierre Cot, left Yaounde for Douala 1 hour ago. Tomorrow morning, he will visit the Douala port and the (CDC) [expansion unknown] before taking off for Accra in Ghana, where he will begin the second segment of his African tour.

At 1700 this afternoon, Mr Cot was received in audience by the prime minister. Earlier he met with members of the government as well as those of the press. I have chosen Cameroon as the first stop on my African tour, the French minister said, because of the longstanding ties existing between France and Cameroon.

He added that French-Cameroonian cooperation is exemplary. It is diversified and is being conducted with respect for the interests of the two partners. To the exemplary aspect of this cooperation we can add the concept of self-centered development. This concept is dear to President Ahidjo and is shared entirely by the new French Government. Mr Cot said that in the future, the French Government will attach great importance to this concept of self-centered development by placing emphasis on the development of the agricultural sector and on efforts to attain self-sufficiency in food production.

One journalist put this question to him: Sir, one has the impression that the French Government is facing a dilemma, that is how to respect the existing agreements and how to express willingness for a change. What will then be changed and what will not be changed? Here is Mr Jean-Pierre Cot's answer:

[Begin recording] What will change and what will remain? First of all, it is indeed true that we are going to honor our commitments. This is a matter of faith on the part of the French Government. After all it is an international obligation for all government to honor the commitments made by their predecessors, even if they dislike these commitments. That does not mean that new policies may not be adopted within the framework of these previous commitments, and especially within the framework of future commitments. That is not the case at all.

We are presently trying to define a new French cooperation and development policy. How can I summarize the new French cooperation and development policy to you? Well, I can tell you that it is a cooperation and development policy. Until now there had been a rather twisted cooperation and development policy, I would say, and on the other hand, it was a French cooperation and development policy which was limited to international conferences and which had no special bearing on the cooperation policy which was applied. By bringing the cooperation and development policies under one and the same ministry, the French president hopes, henceforth, to achieve a unity of concept so that when during international conferences, one speaks of self-centered development, of the stabilization of the prices of raw materials or even of the particular efforts to be made in certain cultural sectors, France's arguments may be based concretely on a cooperation policy to be defined with her partners.

The second sign of basic change is that we were particularly pleased that President Ahidjo stressed the importance of the concept of self-centered development and the policy of rural development. These are sectors in which we intend to act more vigorously than before and to which we intend to give priority. I would like to point out at once that priority will indeed be given to rural development operations. There will be an increase in grants to the detriment of other sectors since (?we have the choice; so we will take from somewhere what we would put elsewhere. We will also give particular attention to all kinds of aid for economic planning and statistical machinery, that is all the instruments making it possible to successfully apply a defined development strategy. French cooperation in the months ahead will be based on these two aspects in particular, in accordance with the new political definition. [end recording]

GABON

GOUKOUNI HOLDS LIBREVILLE PRESS CONFERENCE 6 AUG

AB071150 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] The 48-hour working visit to our country by the chairman of Chad's Transitional National Union Government will end this evening. Mr Goukouni Oueddei leaves Libreville tomorrow morning at 1000 for his country.

Today, President Goukouni Oueddei started the day in Libreville with a wreath-laying ceremony at the Leon Mba Mausoleum. Two hours later, the Chadian leader held a second round of talks at the Renovation Palace with the head of state, His Excellency el-Hadj Omar Bongo, who gave a luncheon for his guest.

At 1700 today, President Goukouni Oueddei held a press conference at the 12 March city building, and for the event, we have invited our colleague Francois (Olevi) who covered the press conference on our behalf and who is now in our studio.

[[Olevi]] President Goukouni Oueddei's press conference just ended some 10 minutes ago. In his opening statement, President Goukouni Oueddei expressed pleasure at coming to Libreville for this working visit and even greater pleasure at the fact that Libreville is a land of dialogue and friendship. He said that his stay in Libreville was enriching because he learned a lot from it and also because it concretely demonstrated the policy of dialogue introduced and promoted by the president of the Republic, his Excellency, El-Hadj Omar Bongo. He added that he held fruitful and beneficial talks first with the president of the Republic, His Excellency el-Hadj Omar Bongo, and later with Guy Penne, adviser of French President Francois Mitterrand in charge of African and Malagasy affairs. My colleagues from Africa No 1 [Radio Gabon's International Service] and L'UNION and I discussed a number of problems with the president.

First of all, we talked about the meetings which President Goukouni Oueddei had here in Libreville with both Gabonese and French contacts. We also spoke about cooperation between Chad and Gabon. President Goukouni Oueddei said President Bongo has promised financial aid to Chad, a fact which has just been confirmed by the Chadian minister of foreign affairs. We must point out, in this connection, that this is not the first time President Bongo has helped African countries in financial difficulty, particularly those in Central Africa.

Concerning his contacts with France, particularly through Guy Penne, President Goukouni Oueddei asked Mr Penne to convey to the French head of state his need for financial assistance. They also discussed military cooperation. In this regard, I think President Goukouni Oueddei expects France to send military experts to Chad to train his army but hopes that this will not hinder the military cooperation between Chad and Libya.

We also talked about cooperation in the form of a pan-African force in Chad. President Goukouni Oueddei said he was expecting much from this pan-African force since this idea was put forward at the last OAU summit.

We also discussed the problem of Libya's military presence in Chad as well as economic problems. In this regard, President Goukouni Oueddei informed us that Chad has just received financial assistance from Libya to enable it to pay its officials. This aid amounts to 6 months of pay for the officials.

Concerning the rivalries among the various factions in Chad, President Goukouni Oueddei told us that these rivalries no longer exist. To be sure, Hissein Habre is still in Sudan and has, from time to time, been making incursions at the border [words indistinct], but despite this one can say that peace has almost been restored to Chad.

The president also talked about the diplomatic efforts he intends to take in order to make other African countries better acquainted with his plans and the aid he needs to ensure Chad's reconstruction. [Passage indistinct].

GAMBIAGAMBIA, SENEGAL SECURITY FORCES TO BE INTEGRATED

AB090741 Paris AFP in French 0713 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Banjul, 9 Aug (AFP)--Senegalese and Gambian security forces are going to be integrated, Sir Dawda Jawara, president of the Republic of Gambia, announced at a press conference in Banjul on Saturday.

The Gambian head of state justified this decision of integration by the fact that the security of the two countries are inextricably linked.

President Jawara also accused international terrorism of putting money and arms at the disposal of rebels who attempted to overthrow him on 30 July. He stated that many of these rebel members of the Supreme Council of the Revolution were killed during the fighting.

Mr Jawara said the assistance given by Senegal to his government constituted a moral commitment which stems from a legal consideration (thus referring to the defense agreement signed between the two countries in October 1980).

The Gambian head of state, who was speaking in the Wolof language, which is spoken in both the Gambia and Senegal, added: "If it were for me and my family, I would have given up power, but I came back because I was elected president."

President Jawara also announced the reopening of Yundum Airport to traffic at midnight Sunday. This airport, which serves the Gambian capital, received on Thursday evening, 30 July, the first Senegalese parachute forces who intervened on behalf of President Jawara's government. The Gambian head of state finally stated that the recent attempted coup has in no way affected the belief in democracy and human rights. He added that he was examining the possibility of compensating those who lost property during the Banjul incidents, which caused a lot of damage.

SENEGALESE FORCES PLACED UNDER JAWARA'S CONTROL

AB100704 Paris AFP in French 1535 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Banjul, 9 Aug (AFP)--The Senegalese military contingent has been placed directly under the control of Sir Dawda Jawara, the Gambian head of state, in his capacity as the commander in chief of the armed forces, Lt Col Abel Ngom, commander of the contingent told AFP Sunday morning.

Lieutenant Colonel Ngom also announced that the inspector general of the Gambian police and gendarmerie, Mr Abdulla Mboup, has retaken control of the field force camp from where the rebels befell the attempted coup of 30 July. The Senegalese military contingent has established its headquarters in the camp from where all the arrested rebels are gradually being transferred. A total of 43 of the 298 prisoners convicted of crimes who were liberated from the civil prison of Banjul on the day of the coup have been recaptured, reliable Senegalese and Gambian sources indicated. Some of the prisoners gave themselves up; others were killed during the looting and its subsequent repression, the same sources stated. The rebels had distributed arms to the liberated prisoners in order to use them in their militia.

The killing which followed the looting in Banjul and Bakau, a suburb of the capital, left about 500 people dead, according to provisional estimates.

Other massacres took place in Brikama, a place located approximately 30 km south of Banjul, Gambian and foreign witnesses indicated. Children between 13 and 15, under the influence of alcohol and drugs, killed whole families with machineguns, the witnesses specified. The opposition to national convention party, many of whose members were accused of participating in the coup d'etat, has its stronghold at this place, where part of President Dadwa Jawara's family also live.

OPPOSITION LEADER RELEASED AFTER QUESTIONING

AB080730 Paris AFP in English 0718 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Banjul, 8 Aug (AFP)--Sherif Mustapha Dibba, whose National Convention Party [NCP] is the only opposition group in the Gambian Parliament, was released here yesterday after being questioned about the now-defeated leftist military uprising.

An informed source said Mr Dibba denied any participation, direct or indirect, in the coup attempt by rebel leader Kukli Samba Sanyang, who struck July 30 when President Dawda Jawara was in London for Prince Charles wedding.

Mr Dibba was quoted as saying he had seen Mr Sanyang twice since the start of the revolt: once the putschist asked for Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi's phone number (he said he did not know it), and the second time he urged him to make a broadcast in favor of the coup bid (he said he refused).

Mr Dibba was accused by Lady Jillel, Sir Dawda's senior wife, of being the owner of a house at which she was held as a hostage and where she saw Kukli Samba Sanyang for the first time.

Gambian authorities would not say whether the investigation of Mr Dibba and his party was closed. Two NCP members, Mussa Cisse and Landing Mane, have been charged with taking part in the coup and Kalashnikov automatic weapons and gas masks were found at their homes, according to an informed source. Mr Sanyang himself was an unsuccessful NCP candidate in Gambia's 1977 legislative elections.

SUPREME REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL MEMBERS ARRESTED

AB101719 Paris AFP in French 1525 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Banjul, 10 Aug (AFP)--Two civilians who were members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council (SRC) set up during the unsuccessful 30 July coup in The Gambia, were arrested on Monday by troops of the Senegalese contingent, military sources stated.

These are the first arrests of SRC members, who totaled 12 in number. Apai Sokho and Tapha Camara were arrested in Bakau, the last stronghold of the rebels, which fell on Thursday.

Another member of the council, Mr Jukum Sakho, a field force member, was killed in the days following the coup d'etat, during an attack launched on the headquarters of the police force which remained loyal, the same sources confirmed. Mr Kukli Samba Sanyang, the brain behind the coup, president of the SRC, and who is being actively sought, is still at large.

To speed up search operations to find the coupmakers, a detachment of the mobile intervention unit of the Senegalese gendarmerie is expected to arrive in Dakar by road. On Monday, the Senegalese contingent, looking for weapons, organized a systematic search of all cars in the streets leading to the commercial center of Banjul.

BRITISH AIRLIFT IRRITATES BANJUL GOVERNMENT

AB081243 Paris AFP in English 1208 GMT 8 Aug 81

[By Kader Diop]

[Excerpt] Banjul, 8 Aug (AFP)--The British Royal Air Force is airlifting scores of foreigners out of this Gambian capital following the failed coup against President Dawda Jawara, drawing a sour reaction from the Gambian authorities.

Meanwhile, the count of rebels arrested in the mopping-up operation by Senegalese troops and paramilitary police grew to 83 today. The leftist-led insurgents surrendered their last stronghold, the Gambian Field Force (army) camp in a Banjul suburb, to the Senegalese intervention force on Thursday, and scattered, freeing a number of hostages.

Yesterday, a British Hercules military transport plane flew 180 foreigners, most of them Britons, from Banjul to Dakar, Senegal, where they got flights home. Today, the Hercules was making another shuttle.

British sources said those leaving--there are also Americans, French, Canadians, Malaysians and others--could not be called refugees because the fighting was over in this West African state, a former British colony.

The sources said they were either expatriates who wanted to leave because of the hard conditions prevailing in the aftermath of the July 30 coup--there was widespread looting and up to 500 people were reported killed--or tourists who had been stuck in hotels during the fighting, or Banjul residents who had been prevented from leaving for European holidays.

The departures clearly irritated Sir Dawda's government, anxious to patch up its image of stability after the uprising. An official spokesman told reporters that the British shuttle was unjustified. The presence of the Hercules at Dakar, before it flew to Banjul, had drawn a similar reaction from Sir Dawda during a news conference on Wednesday.

GHANA

FRANCE'S COT HOLDS COOPERATION TALKS WITH LEADERS

Aid To Non-Francophone Africa

AB101524 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] The French minister for cooperation and development, Mr Jean-Pierre Cot, says France is determined to help Ghana solve her economic problems. Speaking during discussions in Accra with the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Chinebuah, Mr Cot said his government will strengthen technical and economic cooperation with Ghana. He hoped his visit will open the way for greater French contribution to Ghana's development efforts.

Dr. Chinebuah observed that Ghana and France have many things in common and could therefore look forward to greater and mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation. On the Namibian independence dispute, Dr Chinebuah hoped the new French Government will use its influence as a member of the five nation contact group to end the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. He stressed that the issue of Namibia's independence should be separated from the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. The two ministers also discussed the Chad situation, the Western Sahara dispute, the Nigerian-Cameroonian border dispute and the new international economic order.

Mr Cot later called on the minister of finance and economic planning, Dr Benneh. The French minister said his country will extend cooperation to English- and Portuguese-speaking African countries, but did not relinquish the special ties with the French-speaking countries. Dr Benneh said Ghana looked forward to greater cooperation based on a successful conclusion of the North-South dialogue. He said cooperation must resolve the transfer of resources, appropriate technology, managerial know-how and skills to ensure that Ghana's resources are tapped to the advantage of both countries. Present at the discussion were the minister of education, Mr Buah; the minister of agriculture, Mr Agbessi; the minister of natural resources, Mr Yeboah-Acheampong and the French ambassador, Mr Jean Zebrowsky.

Meeting With Limann

AB101834 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The visiting French minister-delegate in charge of cooperation and development, Mr Jean-Pierre Cot, today held talks with President Limann at the castle. President Limann expressed satisfaction at the close relations between Ghana and France and the French Government's understanding of African and Third World issues. He hoped with the visit the relations between Ghana and France will improve. Dr Limann briefed the French minister on the Bui Dam, emphasizing the need for financial assistance in the face of a world inflation which he said may affect the project.

On his part, Mr Cot thanked the president for the warm reception accorded him on his arrival in the country. He expressed personal interest in the Bui Dam. Mr Cot also briefed Dr Limann on his talks with the ministers of foreign affairs and finance and economic planning, which he described as very useful. Mr Cot leaves tonight to continue his African tour.

PRESIDENT INAUGURATES NEW PETROLEUM COUNCIL

AB071924 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] A 10-member Petroleum Promotion Council was today inaugurated by the president, Dr Limann, at the castle. The council, which is the third to be set up by the government, will inject additional dynamism into project appraisals and implementation to ensure the country's economic recovery. The council will work closely with the technical action committee which has been set up under the Ministry of Fuel and Power to work out the terms and conditions under which foreign firms can undertake oil exploration in the country. The council will also be responsible for ratifying the technical, financial and legal aspects of any agreement between the government and foreign oil companies which will be engaged in oil exploration in the country.

In a speech to inaugurate the council, President Limann said that the establishment of the Gold Promotion Council, the Kibi Baukite Promotion Council and the Petroleum Promotion Council are indications of the changing investment climate in Ghana today. He therefore warned critics and unpatriotic Ghanaians to refrain from the running down of the country. Dr Limann disclosed that in addition to the oil companies operating in the country, Brazil (?at the moment) has expressed interest and readiness to participate in oil exploration in the country. He said the number of scholarships for courses in petroleum engineering, geophysics and geology have been made available to Ghana by friendly European countries. Ghanaians will soon be leaving for training in these fields.

The president directed that a national petroleum company should be established to handle the problem of achieving self-sufficiency in oil and other energy requirements as early as practicable. To this effect, he asked the Ministry of Fuel and Power to examine all the possibilities open to the government for the setting up of the company, and where necessary, get the services of qualified foreign technicians. The company will embrace all the different aspects of the oil industry from exploration, prospecting and well-drilling, through refinery, distribution and marketing.

Dr Limann observed that the recent increase in oil production in the world has not resulted in the reduction of world prices. He therefore appealed to Ghanaians to appreciate the government's fuel conservation measures. He warned against such acts as smuggling and diversion of petroleum products in the country which cause great harm to the economy, especially in agricultural production.

Dr Limann himself is the chairman of the Petroleum Promotion Council.

LIBERIAREPORTAGE, COMMENT ON 9 AUG COUP ATTEMPT, TRIAL

Doe Statement

AB101240 Paris AFP in English 1235 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Monrovia, 10 Aug (AFP)—The head of the Liberian military junta, Samuel Doe, said today that his deputy, four other junta members, a government minister and a number of civilians had tried to overthrow his regime last night but had failed. Commander-General Doe, who is chairman of the People's Redemption Council, as the junta is known, said all the plotters had been arrested with the exception of a few. They were to be tried today by a special military court.

The vice-chairman, Major-General Thomas Weh Syen, and the other plotters were accused of trying to assassinate Commander-General Doe and two other council members: Brigadier-Generals Thomas Quiwonkpa and Nicholas Podier.

Gen. Podier, who was the council's spokesman, was named today by Commander-General Doe as his deputy, replacing Gen. Weh Syen. Lieutenant-Colonel Jeffrey Gbatu is the new spokesman.

The deputy defense minister for operations, Col. Edward Sackor, was named minister of local government, replacing Major Oscar Quiah, also alleged to have been implicated in the attempted coup.

The head of state said at a Cabinet meeting today that the other council members involved in the plot were Lieutenant Colonels Nelson Tow, Robert Sumo and Harris Johnson, and Major Henry Zuo. Commander-General Doe did not disclose the names of the civilians allegedly involved.

The announcement of the failed coup followed a period of discord within the group of young military men who seized power in their own coup in April [1980], killing civilian President William Tolbert in the process.

Difficulty had arisen in May, when Commander-General Doe (formerly a master sergeant, he now has five stars but refuses the title of general) ordered the Libyan Peoples Bureau (embassy) to close and the Soviet Embassy to reduce its staff, and Gen Weh Syen dissented publicly.

He warned, in a statement published in an independent newspaper, that to abandon the principle of non-alignment would reduce the Liberian Government to a surrogate or errand-boy role in our national life.

Gen Quiwonkpa, allegedly targeted in the coup attempt as well, opposed the opening of the Libyan embassy when it was announced in March by the Foreign Ministry. Gen Quiwonkpa is seen as belonging to the pro-U.S. faction in the military council, which saw its hand strengthened when U.S. Green Beret commandos carried out joint maneuvers with the Liberian Army in April.

The most recent development was the award of army ranks to all the formerly civilian ministers--such as Maj. Quiah, one of those now accused of plotting, and Foreign Minister Gabriel Baccus Matthews--in a move July 27 that Commander-General Doe acknowledged had caused some debate. It was not immediately clear what Maj. Quiah's new rank would mean in terms of the jurisdiction of military versus civilian courts over him.

Quiwonkpa Statement

AB110802 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The commanding general, Thomas Quiwonkpa, has expressed great disappointment over the decision of the former vice head of state and cochairman of the People's Redemption Council [PRC] Gen Thomas Weh Syen, and other government members to allegedly overthrow the government.

He blamed the attempted coup on the infiltration of foreign ideology in the Liberian society and cautioned Liberians not to be led by forces that are determined to destroy the country.

Speaking to the press at his Barclay training center office yesterday afternoon, the commanding general said it is not in the best interest of the Liberian people to go in search of a new social order that will spark chaos in the country as a result and bring about starvation for the Liberian people. On tribalism, the commanding general was very concerned that there is still a tendency on the part of some government officials to surround themselves with members of their own tribe [words indistinct]. He said, further, that Liberians must never permit themselves to be divided by anyone to satisfy that person or his personal political ambition. Concluding, he reemphasized his own commitment and loyalty to the PRC Government and to the people of Liberia.

Trial Underway

AB110743 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The trial continues in Monrovia of members of an alleged coup attempt to overthrow the People's Redemption Council [PRC] Government. The first day of the factfinding investigation of the alleged coup plotters yesterday ended late in the evening at the Chamber of Justice in Monrovia with four of the accused testifying. According to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, three civilian witnesses testified during the hearing. The first day's sitting lasted for nearly 11 hours behind closed doors. The four persons who appeared yesterday were Lt Col Nelson B. Tow, Lt. Col. Robert Sumo, Maj Henry Zuo--all PRC members--and former local government minister Maj Oscar Quiah.

The three witnesses who allegedly testified were Oscar (Wey) of the Local Government Ministry; Matthews (Dover), assistant sales manager at (C.F. Welman Jackson) and Robert (Winning) of the Institute of Public Administration. The LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY did not, however, reveal the testimonies of the witnesses. Maj Gen Thomas Weh Syen, the alleged leader of the coup plot, and Lt Col Harris Johnson are slated to appear before the tribunal today, Tuesday, according to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY.

The alleged coup plotters were arrested on Sunday for attempting to assassinate the head of state and three other PRC members, including the then Speaker Brig Gen J. Nicolas Podier, now vice head of state; Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa; and Col Harrison T. Pennue, senior members of the council, thereby weakening the PRC Government. There were also unidentified members of the coup plot group who also appeared yesterday but their names were not given. The trial continues today.

Meanwhile, a 58-year-old doctor, Thomas (Gboley), was arrested yesterday in Monrovia by security officers for his alleged involvement in the coup plot which was foiled on Sunday. Reliable sources close to the executive mansion in Monrovia said yesterday that Thomas (Gboley) was the juju-man who was assisting Thomas Weh Syen and other plotters in the coup attempt. During a search conducted by soldiers in (Gboley's) house in (Sinkor) only about 600 feet from Weh Syen's residence, a quantity of juju materials including blood, hair, animal horns and other items were discovered. Speaking to newsmen at his residence during the search, Thomas (Gboley) denied the allegation and said he did not know Gen Weh Syen. Thomas (Gboley) is personally undergoing intensive investigation at the Barclay training center office of the commanding general.

Libyan Support Claimed

AB101503 Paris AFP in English 1450 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Monrovia, 10 Aug (AFP)--Liberia's attempted coup last night was supported by Libya and followed months of power struggles within Liberia's military junta, the independent DAILY OBSERVER reported today, quoting unconfirmed sources.

Junta head Samuel Doe said today that his deputy, four other junta members, a government minister and a number of civilians tried to overthrow the government last night.

Vice-Chairman Major-General Thomas Weh Syen and other alleged plotters have been accused of trying to assassinate Commander-General Doe and two other key members of the People's Redemption Council or junta.

Gen. Weh Syen had publicly objected to a government decision this spring to close the Libyan Peoples Bureau (embassy) and reduce the Soviet Embassy staff from 17 to six, the newspaper said.

He had also objected to Commander-General Doe's stand that Liberia remain nonaligned and for the past several months there have been (?grumbling) of a power struggle within the council, the paper said.

NIGERIA

EKWUEME HOLDS PREDEPARTURE LONDON NEWS CONFERENCE

Western Media Criticism

AB071025 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, will return to Lagos today after a number of official engagements in the United Kingdom. Dr Ekwueme, who has been in the United Kingdom for about 2 weeks, was one of the international guests at the British royal wedding. He also received the freedom award in Glasgow, Scotland for the jailed African nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela.

At a news conference in London yesterday the vice president criticized the Western news media for their ignorance of the political situation in Nigeria. Dr Ekwueme said the news media in Western countries, especially those in Britain still confuse the presidential system of government with the parliamentary democracy. He stated that this confusion had often led to the misrepresentation of facts or events in Nigeria.

The vice president recalled a BBC television report on the recent Kano riots which was completed with a statement implying that the riots had some implication for democracy in Nigeria. He wondered why similar riots in Liverpool, London and other parts of Britain had not spelled disaster for democracy in the United Kingdom.

Responding to a reporter's question, Dr Ekwueme said that the oil glut in the world was a result of the stand Saudi Arabia had taken over her oil production.

Springbok Tour, Chad, Angola

AB071030 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Nigeria has again condemned sporting links between New Zealand and racist South Africa. Vice President Alex Ekwueme told newsmen in London that Nigeria called for the change of the Commonwealth finance ministers' conference to Bermuda because it felt concerned about the racist Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand.

On the Chadian issue, Dr Ekwueme also said that an African peacekeeping force in that country had not been set up because of insufficient financial resources to maintain it.

In an answer to a reporter's question on Angola, the vice president said any assistance to that country or any other frontline state would be considered in the light of existing friendly relations. Dr Ekwueme is expected back in Lagos today.

LAGOS EXAMINES GAMBIA COUP ATTEMPT, OUTCOME

AB101220 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is now clear that President Dawda Jawara, whose government was almost toppled in a coup attempt last week, is now back in the saddle in Banjul, capital of Gambia. He has already declared a state of emergency and imposed a curfew in Banjul.

Sir Dawda was away in London attending the royal wedding of Prince Charles when opposition groups headed by the country's 500 member paramilitary force temporarily unseated him. The coup was spearheaded by Mr Kukli Samba Sanyang, the leader of the underground Social Revolutionary Party. Mr Sanyang was an unsuccessful candidate in the last general elections in the country. The coup leaders proceeded to abolish the Gambian constitution, parliament, political parties and even the judiciary. The accusations against Sir Dawda had a deadly ring of familiarity--corruption, nepotism, favoritism and social injustice which have been the usual justifications for coups in Africa.

That Sir Dawda Jawara is back in Banjul is by the grace of the Republic of Senegal which almost completely encircles Gambia. Without the assistance of the Senegalese Government, it is certain that Sir Dawda would not have been able to respond to the challenge of the dissidents. The impact of this tragic episode in The Gambia is best appreciated when it is realized that The Gambia had previously been considered as one of Africa's most civil nations where democracy had thrived unabated. President Jawara had come to be known as a remarkable advocate of human rights in Africa and it was largely by design that the committee working on the OAU Charter on human and people's rights undertook its assignment in Banjul.

However, all has not been well in The Gambia politically and economically in recent months. Last October, President Jawara called in Senegalese troops to maintain order, alleging that Libya was out to destabilize his country. All Libyan diplomats were later expelled from the country. There has also been a trial of political opponents accused of treason, mostly members of the Movement of Justice in Africa, MOJA. The movement was, in fact, declared illegal a few hours before the arrest of its members. The president recently stated that he would keep the actual date of the next elections in the country a closely guarded secret. Soon after this declaration, the opposition parties, particularly the National Convention Party [NCP] increased its political activities, campaigning throughout the country even though it was realized that the next elections were not due until March 1983.

Several changes were leveled against the government, including the squandering of public funds by awarding contracts to incompetent persons whose only qualifications were membership of the ruling Progressive People's Party. On the economic front, things have been adversely affected by the Sahelian drought. The average production of groundnuts, the main foreign exchange earner, has dropped by over 50 percent since 1974. The official attempts to boost tourism are yet to make sufficient impact on the economy. President Jawara's government has not been able to turn the economic tide, perhaps because it lacks the resources to do so. However, it is doubtful that those who attempted to topple his government would have performed better if they had succeeded. The truth is that facts, not theory, govern the world and the preaching of the Marxist-Leninist ideology does not immediately provide solutions to deep-rooted economic problems.

The most serious consequence of the Gambian coup attempt is the intervention of Senegal. President Abdou Diouf of Senegal has tried to justify the intervention in a television broadcast on the grounds that the events in Gambia constitute a threat to Senegal's security.

He added that Senegal had a commitment to The Gambia, an obvious reference to the mutual agreement signed between the two countries on 18 February, 1965. In spite of this defense, it is clear that the Senegalese action again brings into focus Article 3 of the OAU Charter which prohibits interference in the internal affairs of member states. This is another instance of a direct violation of the much-abused article of the OAU Charter.

However, now that Sir Dawda is back in power, it would be in the best interest of all the people of The Gambia if he avoids retaliatory action. He should, instead, direct his attention to the problems which gave rise to the unsuccessful insurrection. That is the best form of security he could possibly have. Besides, it should be realized that the Senegalese might not readily come to his rescue if there is a repeat performance. As for the dissidents, it is advisable for them to give up the hostages they are now holding. The killing of innocent children and women would definitely not serve any useful purpose. After all, there is no justification in holding tenaciously to a lost cause no matter their convictions.

SENEGAL

CABINET REORGANIZED; NEW MINISTERS NAMED

AB072053 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] There has been a ministerial reshuffle. A decree to that effect was issued today: The president--considering the Constitution, especially Articles 65 and 43; considering the Decree No 81/02 of 1 January, 1981 on the appointment of a prime minister; considering Decree No 81/04 of 2 January, 1981 on the appointments of ministers and secretaries of state on the proposal of the prime minister--decrees:

Article 1: Mr Adrien Senghor is relieved of the functions of the minister of state for equipment;

Article 2: Mr Louis Alexandrenne is relieved of the functions of the minister of plan and cooperation;

Article 3: Mr Assane Seck, formerly minister of state for culture, is appointed minister of state for equipment;

Article 4: Mr Mamoudou Toure is appointed minister of plan and cooperation;

Article 5: Mr Samba Yella Diop, formerly secretary of state at the Ministry of State for Equipment in charge of water resources, is appointed minister of water resources;

Article 6: Mr Joseph Makame is appointed minister of culture;

Article 7: To this end, the list of ministers and secretaries of state is as follows:

Mr Assane Seck	minister of state for equipment
Mr Alioune Badara Mbengue	minister of state for justice and guardian of the seals
Mr Moustapha Niasse	minister of state for foreign affairs
Mr Medoune Fall	minister of interior
Mr Daouda Sow	minister of armed forces
Mr Ousmane Seck	minister of economy and finance
Mr Djibril Sene	minister of higher education and scientific research
Mr Oumar Welle	minister of urban affairs, housing and environment
Mr Abd Kader Fall	minister of national education
Mrs Caroline Diop	deputy prime minister
Mr Mamoudou Toure	minister of plan and cooperation
Mr Serigne Lamine Diop	minister of rural development

Mr Cheikh Amidou Kane	minister of industrial development, and crafts
Mr Falilou Kane	minister of commerce
Mr Djibo Ka	minister of information and telecommunications
Mr Mamadou Diop	minister of public health
Mr Samba Yella Diop	minister of water resources
Mr Joseph Makame	minister of culture
Mr Babacar Diagne	minister of social welfare
Mr Alioune Diagne	minister of public offices, work and employment
Mrs Maimouna Kane	secretary of state for human resources at the prime minister's office
Mr Francois Bob	secretary of state for youth, and sports at the prime minister's office
Mr Sogui Konate	secretary of state for relations with the assemblies at the prime minister's office
Mr Momar Talla Cisse	secretary of state for tourism at the prime minister's office
Mr Jacques Diouf	secretary of state for scientific and technical research at the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Mr Robert Sagna	secretary of state for sea fishing at the Ministry of Rural Development
Mr Cheikh Cissokho	secretary of state for water resources and forestry at the Ministry of Rural Development

Article 8: The present decree will be published in the official gazette.

RULING PARTY ORGAN EXAMINES GAMBIAN RELATIONS

AB091000 Paris AFP in English 0844 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Dakar, 9 Aug (AFP)--Senegal's ruling party, reacting to criticism of the army's intervention against the coup on Gambia, says Dakar has always respected the enclave state's sovereignty and personality despite the inconvenience and economic loss its existence causes Senegal.

The weekend commentary in L'UNITE AFRICAINE, organ of President Abdou Diouf's Socialist Party, touched once again--and at a critical moment--on the question of how close should be Gambia's relationship to Senegal, which is larger, richer, better-armed and surrounds Gambia on three sides.

After Gambia became independent in 1965, a plan for political merger of the two states was drawn up. But it eventually stumbled over the opposition of Gambia's Anglophone, urban ruling class, which feared losing its privileges in a union with Francophone Senegal. The two West African states then created a Sene-Gambian committee with a permanent secretariat, and settled for moving slowly toward unity along the path of bilateral agreements, 26 of which have been signed. Now, with the failed military coup against President Dawda Jawara having apparently destroyed Gambia's only armed unit--called the Field Force--Sir Dawda has announced that the security services of the two countries will be integrated.

The Senegalese Socialist Party's commentary, issued after several opposition parties denounced Dakar's intervention to crush the uprising, ran along lines compatible with further integration.

Gambia and Senegal are unique, said the article in L'UNITE AFRICAINE (AFRICAN UNITY). Throughout the world, there are no other states so completely bound up one in the other.

"You must look to Europe, to the vestiges of the Middle Ages, to find--in the Vatican, San Marino or Liechtenstein--situations resembling even slightly the extreme complexity of Senegal and Gambia.

"These are two states that according to international law are sovereign and separate. But in the eyes of nature, they can never be foreigners and totally independent from one another," the commentary said.

"Gambia and Senegal are irremediably one in the other, so that nothing that happens in Banjul (the Gambian capital) can leave us cold."

The Senegalese party said the Dakar government and the Jawara regime had always had cordial relations, the same political philosophy and economic aims.

"However, smuggling, both from and in the direction of Gambia, has come near ruining our economy and still causes shocks today. Despite tight customs control, our markets are full of products of every kind sent in from Banjul. Our groundnuts often find their way to the docks of the Gambian capital rather than to our oil-processing plants.

The commentary noted that travelers from Dakar, in the north of Senegal, to Ziguinchor in the south must cross Gambia, spending more time on the short ferry ride on the Gambia River than on the road.

"The many difficulties created by unthinking petty officials (across Gambia) cause delay with incalculable consequences in the shipment of merchandise, in the transport of the injured and ill, in administrative travel, etc.

"So here you have a Gambia that may be friendly, but still represents a splinter in the flesh of Senegal," the Senegalese party organ said.

"Because we respect international law and the Gambian personality, we have always taken the trouble, whatever it cost, to put up with this situation...But there is a limit to tolerance, and for us it was crossed by Kukli Samba Sanyang (leader of the Gambian coup) and his band of gansters."

The commentary said Mr. Sanyang has been dangerous not because he proclaimed himself a Marxist, but because of the way he seized power and because he claimed to have the support of a foreign power--presumably Libya.

"Senegal, which was conscious of its responsibilities and of its geographical position with regard to Gambia, would have put itself at risk had it stood idly by during the coup," the article concluded.

SOUTH AFRICADEFENSE MINISTER REACTS TO GEN LLOYD STATEMENT

LD110354 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The South African minister of defense, Gen Magnus Malan, has issued a statement to the South African press association in connection with an earlier statement made by the officer commanding the South-West African territory force, Maj Gen Charles Lloyd.

General Malan said that General Lloyd's announcement that preparations had been made for a possible war against Angolan and Cuban forces need not be seen as having any special significance. General Malan pointed out that any army had to be prepared to face any potential danger or enemy.

[Word indistinct] SWAPO was increasingly getting the support of the Angolan Army, and the Cubans were instructing SWAPO fighters.

General Malan said that for this reason it was essential that South Africa step up her defense in South-West Africa, so as not to be caught unawares should the situation escalate to direct aggressive intervention by Angolan forces (?or) Cubans. He reiterated that South Africa wanted to live in peace with her neighbours, but she was obliged to protect the people of South-West Africa, and terrorists should therefore be pursued and killed wherever they were.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN S. AFRICA

LD071454 Johannesburg International Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] The American congressional delegation which arrived in South Africa today for a 4-day visit is to strive for what is described as greater South African cooperation regarding the South-West Africa/Namibia independence issue. This weekend the delegation members will have talks with black leaders before flying on to Cape Town for discussions with members of the South African Cabinet and senior government officials.

ZIMBABWEU.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION VISITS ZIMBABWE

LD071046 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] The leader of a U.S. Congressional delegation visiting Zimbabwe, Mr Volpe, says his country regards Namibia as the priority issue on its African diplomatic agenda. Mr Volpe warned of greater political instability and violence in apartheid-ruled South Africa if the regime there remains intransigent. He said Pretoria's refusal to accept the UN Security Council Resolution 435 is the main obstacle for a settlement in Namibia. Mr Volpe added that his delegations, which will also visit South Africa, Kenya, Somalia, Angola and Nigeria, will strive to reach an agreement which will secure a greater South African cooperation on the Namibian issue. The nine-man American delegation held discussions with the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, Cabinet members and other officials in Salisbury yesterday. It leaves Zimbabwe for Johannesburg later today.

MUGABE, TAMBO SPEAK AT FUNERAL OF ANC OFFICIAL

CA101218 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says the people of Zimbabwe will not be deterred from pursuing their duty of giving political and material support to the people of South Africa. He said this in a speech at the graveside of the assassinated African National Congress [ANC] official, Comrade Joe Gqabi, who was buried at Warren Hills in Salisbury this morning. The prime minister said that such acts of aggression by the agents of the Pretoria regime will not deter the people of this country from supporting their brothers in South Africa. He said we in Zimbabwe are part of the Organization of African Unity which is committed to the liberation of Namibia and South Africa. The prime minister urged the leadership of the ANC to fight and not to let the people down by allowing such tragedies as the death of Comrade Gqabi to wear them down. To Zimbabweans, Comrade Mugabe called for greater vigilance, adding that this sad event shows us that the enemy is still in our midst.

Speaking on the same occasion, the president of the ANC, Comrade Oliver Tambo, said the death of Comrade Gqabi in Zimbabwe showed the (?indivisibility) of the struggle in the region. Comrade Tambo said by giving the ANC official a state funeral, Zimbabwe is transmitting a message to the world that it will not be frightened by the enemies of the struggle for liberation. He said the event affords the occasion for further consolidation of unity which binds the people of Zimbabwe and South Africa together. The funeral was attended by his wife and two children.

MINISTER KANGAI COMMENTS ON EXPELLED WORKERS

LD081612 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] The Government of Zimbabwe says it is prepared to receive its nationals who are being expelled by the racist South African regime. The Minister of Labor and Social Services, Comrade Kangai, told a news conference that the Zimbabwe nationals in South Africa are being victimized for the stance being taken by the Zimbabwe Government against the evil system of apartheid. Comrade Kangai declared: That being the case, the people of Zimbabwe will accept that a part of the price which they have to pay for the liberation of Africa. He accused the apartheid regime of taking unilateral action to break legal contracts of workers. He therefore called on the racist regime to provide adequate compensation for the workers. The minister reiterated the prime minister's message that if other Zimbabweans choose to seek work in South Africa or elsewhere they are free to do so. However, he warned that these people should do so as private individuals. The government should not be involved. It has been reported both locally and abroad that the racist South African regime is going to repatriate more than 20,000 Zimbabwean nationals.

NEW DEFENSE APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED 7 AUG

LD081620 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] In terms of the constitution and with effect from 1 August, the prime minister has appointed Lt Gen A.L.C. McLean to be the commander of combined operations and as a condition of this appointment he will at all times have the title of an exercised [as heard] function of commander of the defense forces of Zimbabwe with rank of general.

This was disclosed this afternoon at a news conference in Salisbury by the minister of state in the prime minister's office, Comrade Mnangagwa. Comrade Mnangagwa said that Lt Gen Rex Nhongo has been appointed to succeed Gen McLean as commander of the Zimbabwe National Army with Lt Gen Masuku as his deputy. Gen McLean in his new appointment will be served by defense headquarters with its own staff and secretariat, which in turn will provide for a commander's committee, consisting of the commander of the defense forces as chairman. In addition, Comrade Mnangagwa said a defense council will be established to ensure that the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, as minister of defense, is kept in touch with all aspects of defense policy. He pointed out these changes have been made now that the integration operation is coming to an end to permit a clear-cut chain of command to be defined.

UK PAPER REPORTS N. KOREAN INSTRUCTORS ARRIVE

LD090906 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Aug 81 p 2

[By Christabel King in Salisbury]

[Text] Just before dawn yesterday, 102 North Korean soldiers arrived secretly at Zimbabwe's international airport 10 miles inside Salisbury.

The North Koreans arrived in a Russian-built Tupolev TU154 aircraft of the North Korean Air Force.

Informed sources in Salisbury said the team of military instructors would be based in the east of the country where they would train a special unit of between 4,000 and 5,000 men.

Further flights from Pyongyang are expected in the next few weeks with arms, anti-aircraft weapons and special equipment.

Since independence in April last year, only the British Army has been involved in training the national army from two groups of former guerrillas and the Rhodesian security forces.

So far 130 army instructors have formed 30 battalions from 30,000 men. Britain spends nearly 6 million pounds on training schemes for foreign troops, about half of which is spent in Zimbabwe.

Informed sources say the North Koreans will be training men to fight in the rugged and wild countryside along the Mozambique border. A group calling itself the National Resistance Movement has continued to wage a low-intensity war in central Mozambique with occasional incursions over the Zimbabwe border.

This group, which is opposed to the government of President Samora Machel of Mozambique, is believed to be backed by the South Africans.

During the seven-year bush war before the Lancaster House settlement and independence last year, Mr Mugabe's guerrilla forces were supported by China.

The Chinese were the first to establish diplomatic relations with Zimbabwe, while it has taken a year of strained negotiations before the Russian ambassador, Mr Georgi Ter-Gazaryants, and his staff of 10 were able to present credentials in Salisbury last week. Mr Mugabe found it difficult to forgive the Kremlin's open support for the rival guerrilla force of Mr Nkomo.